



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,118. 號三十百一千九萬一第 日六初月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號卅月八年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [60]

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG RIFLE ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Desfordfield Arcade. [17]

A LING & CO.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MAKER.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30 " " " 10 "
9.30	to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " " 10 "
1.15	to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45	to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15	to 2.45 " " " 15 "
2.45	to 3.00 " " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY

SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.30 " " " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon " " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m. " " " 15 "
1.30	to 2.00 " " " 10 "
2.00	to 2.30 " " " 15 "
2.30	to 3.00 " " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Desfordfield Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Thru Exp.	No. 2 Thru Exp.	No. 3 Thru Exp.	No. 4 Thru Exp.	No. 5 Thru Exp.	No. 6 Thru Exp.	No. 7 Thru Exp.	No. 8 Thru Exp.
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsu)	7.30	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00
TAIPO	7.55	8.40	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10
YAMAT	8.05	8.50	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20
YAMAT	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30
YAMAT	8.25	9.10	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40
YAMAT	8.35	9.20	10.05	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50
YAMAT	8.45	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00
YAMAT	8.55	9.40	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	13.25	14.10
YAMAT	9.05	9.50	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20
YAMAT	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30
YAMAT	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10	13.55	14.40
YAMAT	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.50
YAMAT	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30	14.15	15.00
YAMAT	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40	14.25	15.10
YAMAT	10.05	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50	14.35	15.20
YAMAT	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00	14.45	15.30
YAMAT	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	13.25	14.10	14.55	15.40
YAMAT	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20	15.05	15.50
YAMAT	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30	15.15	16.00
YAMAT	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10	13.55	14.40	15.25	16.10
YAMAT	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.50	15.35	16.20

UP TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Thru Exp.	No. 2 Thru Exp.	No. 3 Thru Exp.	No. 4 Thru Exp.	No. 5 Thru Exp.	No. 6 Thru Exp.	No. 7 Thru Exp.	No. 8 Thru Exp.
YAMAT	7.30	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00
TAIPO	7.55	8.40	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10
YAMAT	8.05	8.50	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20
YAMAT	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30
YAMAT	8.25	9.10	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40
YAMAT	8.35	9.20	10.05	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50
YAMAT	8.45	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00
YAMAT	8.55	9.40	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	13.25	14.10
YAMAT	9.05	9.50	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20
YAMAT	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30
YAMAT	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10	13.55	14.40
YAMAT	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.50
YAMAT	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30	14.15	15.00
YAMAT	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40	14.25	15.10
YAMAT	10.05	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50	14.35	15.20
YAMAT	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00	14.45	15.30
YAMAT	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	13.25	14.10	14.55	15.40
YAMAT	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20	15.05	15.50
YAMAT	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30	15.15	16.00
YAMAT	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10	13.55	14.40	15.25	16.10
YAMAT	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.50	15.35	16.20

* Will stop at Taiipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	8.30	12.00	2.30	
Shataukok	8.35	12.05	2.35	
Fanning			11.15	2.00
Shataukok			11.20	2.05

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. [53]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
4, Desfordfield Road, Central.
Tel. No. 300.
RIGBY H. P. REWLEY,
Acting Local Manager. [74]



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

At. A.B.C. WATSON UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CORP. USED.

Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrail Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings.
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
110 feet	110 feet	110 feet	110 feet
72 "	72 "	72 "	72 "
33 "	33 "	33 "	33 "
24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
7,700 tons	7,700 tons	7,700 tons	7,700 tons
400 feet	400 feet	400 feet	400 feet
66 "	66 "	66 "	66 "
33 "	33 "	33 "	33 "
20 "	20 "	20 "	20 "

Length on Keel Blocks

Width at Entrance on bottom

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

Width of Entrance on bottom

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

Width of Entrance on bottom

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

Width of Entrance on bottom

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

Width of Entrance on bottom

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 7 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 11 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted.)
On and after August 8th Passengers to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [59]

CALOL



FOR SALE AT ALL
PRINCIPAL PHARMACIES

ONE PINT BOTTLE \$1.50
HALF PINT BOTTLE .80

DISTRIBUTED BY
THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

[1157]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute. [110]

行昌利

LEE CHEUNG & CO.
Importers & Exporters.

SHIPPING and Commission Agents,
Coal Merchants.

We Stock all kinds of Coal.

138, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address:

"LEE CHEUNG."

Code used A.L.

Phone 1788. [1156]

S. K. TSAN & CO.
HONGKONG & SWATOW.

公 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 成
司 Swatow Drawn Thread Work. 順
Canton Embroidery, Grass Cloth,
Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [1041]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from
Scotland

65 cents per lb.

WISEMAN, LTD.

JUST ARRIVED!

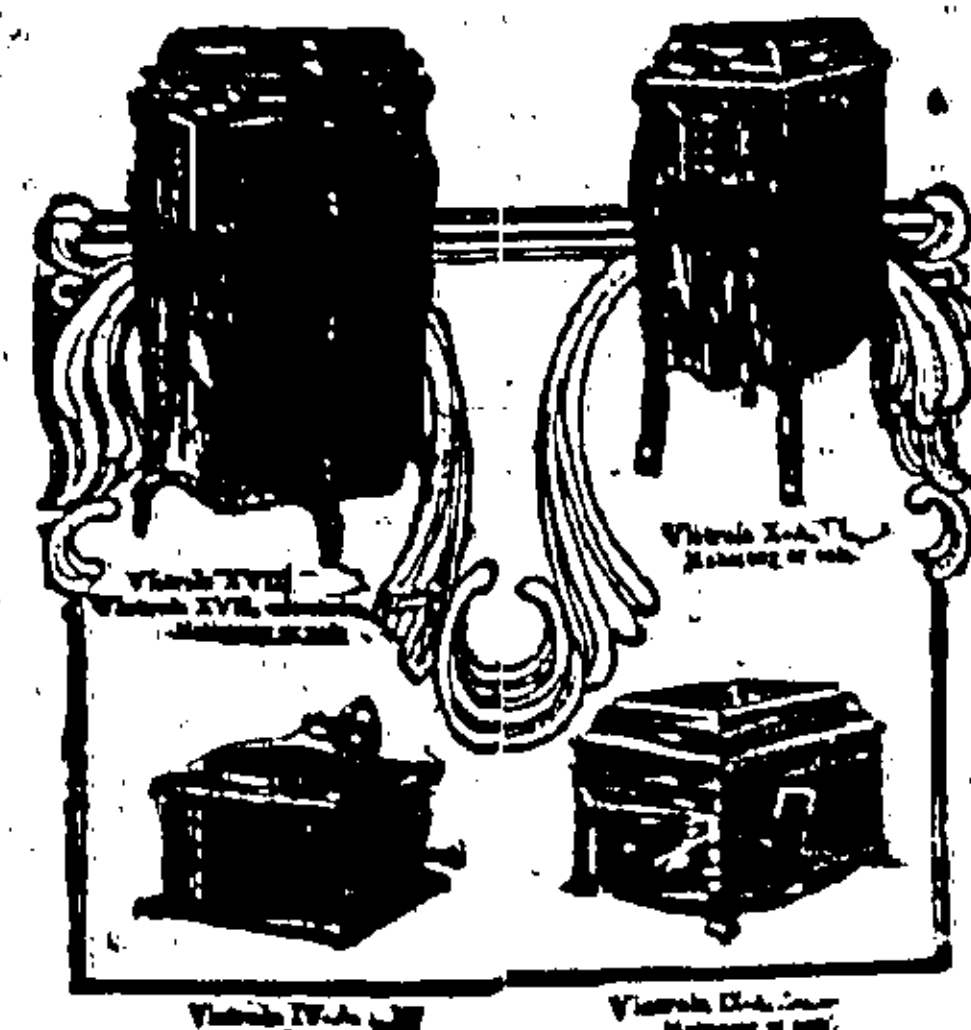
CADBURY'S

and

FRY'S

CHOCOLATES

SELECT your VICTROLA with the Advice of the World's Greatest Artists.



Could you ask a safer guide? Certainly no one is better qualified to judge a musical instrument. They know music. Their life-work is music. And Melba, McCormack, Caruso, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Gluck, Homer, and a host of other world-famous artists have chosen the Victrola to carry their superb art on Victor records exclusively to all the world.

PRICES from \$49.50

20% discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

MACKINTOSH'S

FROM MONDAY, SEPT. 1ST, to SATURDAY, SEPT. 6TH. **END OF SEASON BARGAIN WEEK**

All good stock, but odd lines and some articles slightly shop soiled, marked at exceptionally low prices to clear in order to make room for new Autumn Goods.

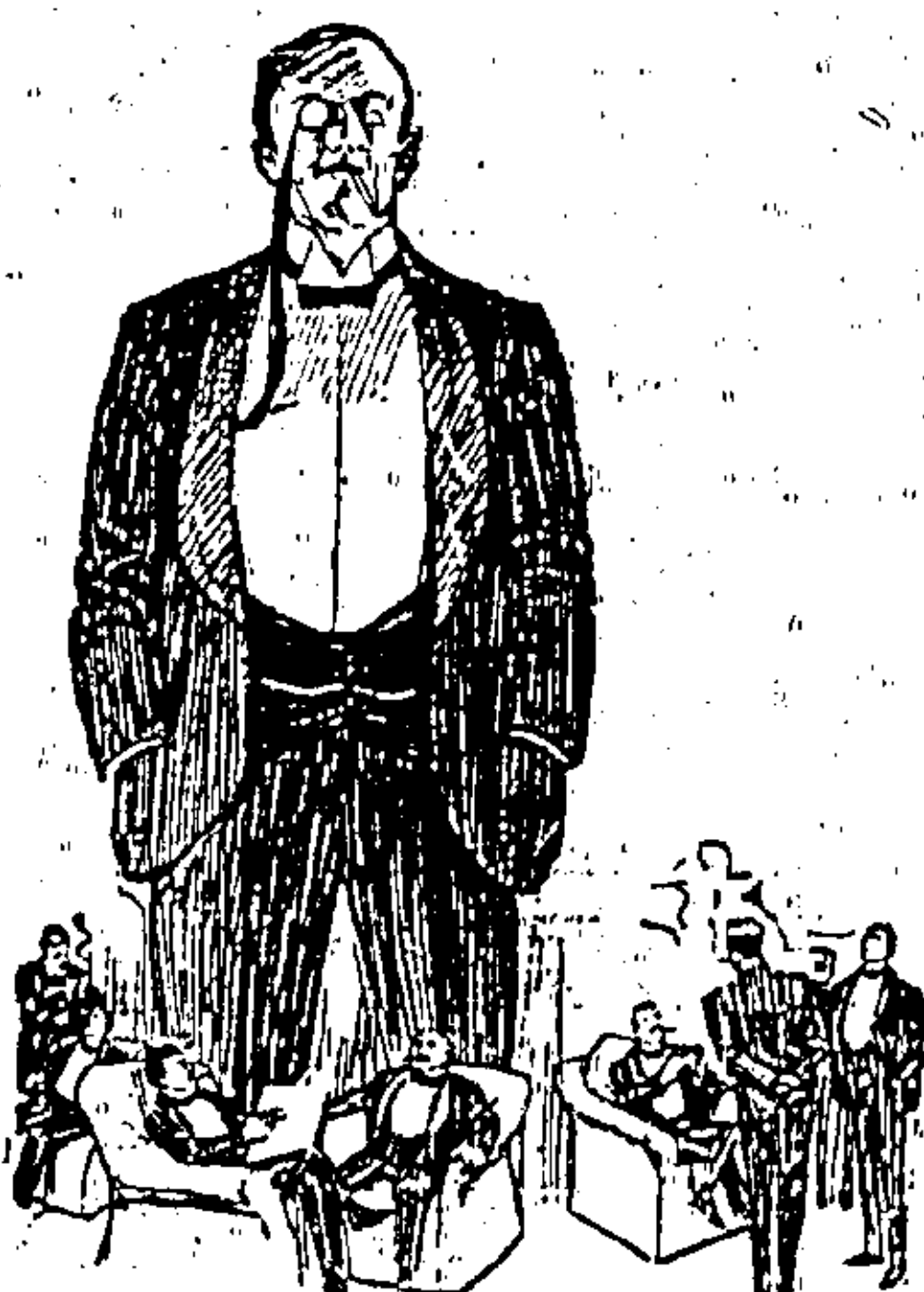
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.



HAPPY HIT CIGARETTES

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in

Cigarette Manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents EMMY WHELEN

"VANITY."

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE KING'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TRIBUTE TO SEAMEN.

Prince Albert presided over a largely attended meeting of the joint council of King George's Fund for Sailors held in the Great Room of Trinity House on July 10th.

In opening the proceedings His Royal Highness thanked the members of the committee for their help in administering the fund, and said he felt sure the success which was attending their labours would be a source of as much gratification to them as it was to him, their president.

Captain A. W. Clarke, deputy chairman of the council, read a telegram from the King congratulating the council on the generous support which the fund was receiving from all parts of the world, and expressing the hope that each succeeding year would bring increased prosperity to the fund.

The Duke of Connaught, who was prevented by indisposition from being present at the meeting, sent the following message:

"I am very pleased at the good report you will be able to read to-day, and as chairman I express my gratitude to you for your untiring services in a good cause, which I hope will always meet with the generous support of the public. The country owes so much to its splendid merchant service."

Captain Clarke called attention to the handsome gifts to the fund of \$38,000 from the people of Canada, \$30,000 from Egypt, and various other gifts from all parts of the Empire.

The adoption of the annual report for the year 1918 was moved by Lord Somerton, who said he thought the policy of the fund in making interim grants was an invaluable feature in enabling the sailor to obtain immediate relief in cases where it was most needed.

Sir Owen Phillips, in seconding the resolution, bore witness to the fine work the fund was doing.

The report of the distribution committee was presented by Sir H. Acton Blake, who stated that since the inauguration of the fund the amount of £122,403 had been allocated to the marine institutions, the scope of such allocations extending throughout the Empire where ever help was wanted to administer to the needs of the seamen. King George's Fund had, after careful inquiry and consideration, given generous support. Special applications from marine charities were always given immediate attention by the distribution committee.

In presenting the report of the finance committee, Sir John Wimble, the chairman, emphasised the vital need for more annual subscriptions to enable the fund to continue its present large distribution on a sound financial basis. He added that the fund's holding in the Funding Loan amounted to about £300,000, and that altogether there had been received by the fund no less than £734,000.

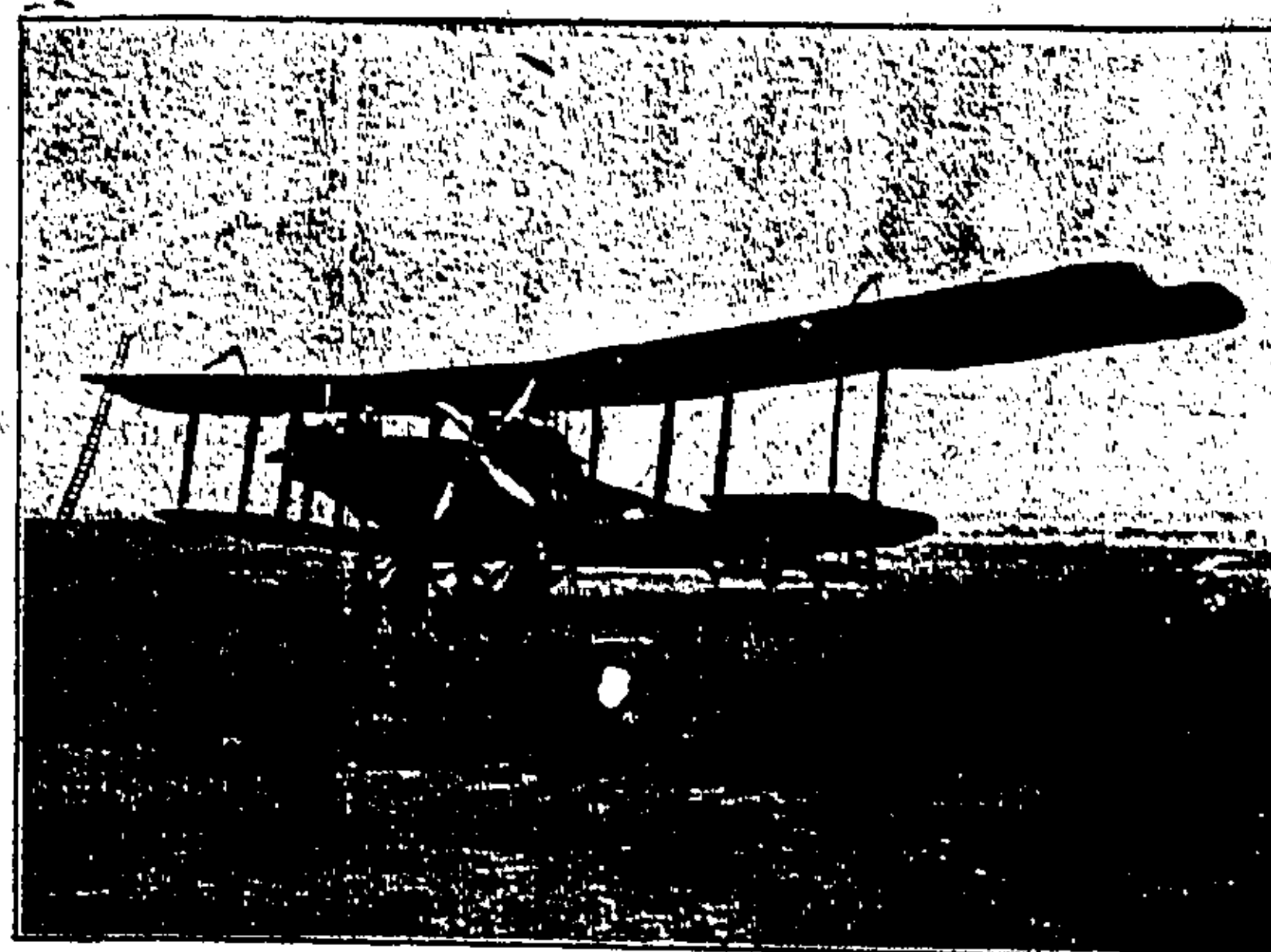
In moving a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, Viscount Burnham said they all knew that the watchword, if not the catchword, of the day was co-ordination; and that fund, in co-ordinating the marine benevolent institutions, even before the war, was so freely used in industrial reconstruction, had indicated the trend of events. The fund had done much for the great marine institutions, which, in spite of the common call, might, but for the support which they had received from King George's Fund, have been in a very difficult position. His Royal Highness, in putting himself at the head of this fund, would deserve all the help that he could get, seeing that sea-power was the safeguard of the country.

The resolution was warmly seconded by Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., who welcomed, on behalf of sailors, His Royal Highness in the chair. He congratulated the Prince on having started on the voyage, and expressed his gratification that he and his brother, the Prince of Wales, were taking a lead among the young men of the day.

In reply, Prince Albert said that he had spent a great part of his life on the sea and had lived a good deal among seamen, and he knew what a wonderful lot of men they were. His Royal Highness promised his warm support to the fund, and to the men of the Royal Navy and the mercantile services, and expressed the hope that in the future he would be able to give greater assistance as president.

COMING INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour, last month, at the Harcourt Rooms, in the House of Commons, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Colonel Amery, urged the necessity for the institution of an Imperial defence policy, and a trade policy, neither of which, he said, at present existed. None could look without apprehension upon the industrial future of this country. There was before us a trade war the like of which we had never known, and England was the worst equipped nation at this moment to enter into it. England must realise that the great question to be considered was not whether there was to be capitalism or no capitalism, Socialism or no Socialism, but whether there was to be work or no work. That was the thing which concerned the people of England. They must realise that they could not live by doing nothing. Mr. Hughes went on to speak of the inefficiency of the methods of the communication between Britain and her Colonies, and urged the necessity for improvement and the establishment of a rapid and cheap means of communication by which England's thought could be sent to the Dominions and the Colonies, and the ideas of the people of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand sent back to England, as a sure way of binding the Empire together.



[Exclusive photo. to the "Hongkong Daily Press."]

BRITISH NIGHT BOMBER. "0/400."

Selected for Hongkong-Shanghai aerial service. Passengers' cabin will be built into the fuselage behind the pilot's cockpit—i.e., at about the position of third rear standard supporting wing.

Size of plane may be gauged by comparison with men standing on the ground.



[Exclusive photo. to the "Hongkong Daily Press."]

TAKING IN THE MAILS

View of observer's seat in a Handley-Page "0/400."

JAPANESE MATCHES.

The exports of Japanese matches during July amounted to 82,795 cases, distributed as follows:

Shanghai 2,301 cases, ports along the Yangtze River, Hongkong 10,586 cases, Singapore 810 cases, Rangoon 5,182 cases, Calcutta 9,122 cases, Bombay 7,587 cases, Java 2,894 cases, Siam 700 cases, Tientsin 142 cases, Tientsin 3,092 cases, Tairen 2,570 cases, American colonies 3,738 cases, Korea 2,909 cases, and Formosa 3,807 cases. As compared with the previous month, the exports showed an increase of 1,561 cases. Exports to Shanghai ports along the Yangtze River, Tientsin, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Java and Siam showed a decrease, but those to Rangoon, Calcutta, Tientsin, Tairen, American colonies, Korea and Formosa an increase.

JAPANESE SHIPPING EXPANSION.

According to investigations made by the Department of Communications, the total number of Japanese ships of over 1,000 tons at the end of June stood at 285 registered in Japan proper, with a tonnage of about 2,110,800; 38 with a tonnage of 118,900 registered at Tairen; 10 aggregating 23,500 tons, registered in Korea, and two, aggregating 5,840 tons, registered in Formosa; or a total of 733 steamers, aggregating 2,258,743 tons. It is further estimated that with the steamers completed after June and iron or wooden ships of over 100 tons added, the total existing tonnage is about 3,800,000 tons. As compared with pre-war times, the figures show an increase of nearly 1,900,000 tons.

THE ROUBLE.

Below are shown the alleged figures of the Bolshevik issues in 1918:

	Amount Roubles.
January	2,735,800,000
February	1,250,700,000
March	2,718,100,000
April	2,732,400,000
May	2,374,900,000
June	1,730,700,000
July	2,042,000,000
August	2,454,800,000
September	2,270,000,000
October	3,353,000,000
November	3,087,000,000
December	2,980,000,000

The Bolshevik Government issued notes of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 1,000 roubles from the 1st of last June with the intention of withdrawing the old notes in circulation. The high value notes for a time became the regular currency, owing to the rise in prices making them the only currency that did not involve too much bulk and counting. Later (the *Japan Chronicle* notes) the lower values have resumed popularity because they are not worth counterfeiting like the higher values, of which imitations were found everywhere. In spite of everything the Omsk notes are the lowest in exchange value and are now worth practically nothing outside Siberia.

NEW JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

The *Onaka Asahi* states that the Tokio Colonization Company, having received official permission for the extension of the fields of its activities abroad, is now making arrangements for the starting of new enterprises in the South Seas. The company is reported to be buying the rubber plantations run by the Japanese in the Malay Peninsula.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 488 Sergt. W. McKay, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated August 23rd, 1919.

No. 954 Spr. T. Kelly, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated August 26th, 1919.

TRAINING INFANTRY BATTALION.

Sergeants over 30 years of age and other N.C.O.s and men between 40 and 46 years of age (those over 46 are exempted altogether) will be required to fire only Part 1 of the Annual Musketry Course and attend the necessary preliminary Musketry drills in future. They will be required to attend no other parades. Any N.C.O. or man may fire the full course voluntarily. Those wishing to do so are requested to send their names to their Platoon etc., Commanders. N.C.O.s and men exempted as above will retain arms and ammunition. No. 1000 Spr. T. Kelly, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated August 26th, 1919.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Spr. J. W. Paton, Engineer Co., is granted 2 months' leave, from September 1st, 1919.

Members of the Corps may in future, except when they have been detailed for duty, proceed to Canton, Macao and West River ports for a period not exceeding 7 days without obtaining leave of absence but, before departure, they must notify their unit Commanders in writing who in turn will notify the Adjutant. Leave of absence to other places than the above must be obtained as before.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Reference Administrative Order No. 3, dated August 8th, 1918, members of the Corps wishing to consult Capt. Harston or Lieut. Balean should attend at their consulting rooms between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days. Kowloon residents wishing to consult Lieut. Smalley should attend at the Government Dispensary between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on week-days.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park Range is allotted to the 2/2nd Punjab, from 10th to 20th September, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, Sunday, excepted.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.

Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. instructors at Belcher's at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, September 3rd. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating.

Officer on duty: Lieut. W. Brown. Those who wish to attend classes for higher rates should send their names to the C.Q.M.S., Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Park Range in the early morning instead of at King's Park Range in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, September 2nd.—5.30 p.m. at Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons, who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried. Staff-Sgt. Edmonds and Sgt. Meade will attend.

Sunday, September 7th.—

8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, September 2nd.—5.30 p.m. at Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried. Staff-Sgt. Edmonds and Sgt. Meade will attend.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, September 2nd.—5.30 p.m. at Headquarters. T.E.T. for N.C.O.s and men who have not completed their Tests. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BRAVON.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, September 3rd, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, August 23th, 1919.

"AUSTRALIA AN OBJECT OF TEMPTATION TO ITS NEIGHBOURS."

Admiral Jellicoe, in the course of a speech delivered at Gladstone, Queensland, recently said:—"The building of naval bases and the completing of coast defence will be a really practical necessity for Australia. I must ask the Australians to recognize the fact that it is naval strength that will decide the fate of Australia in the future. Australia has now become an object of temptation to its neighbour and so long as the national temperament of the neighbour does not change so long he will aim at emigrating to and if possible appropriating this valuable land to his use."

HOW TO COOK SAUSAGES.

A DOMESTIC COMEDY-TRAGEDY.

An amusing case arising out of the cooking of sausages, was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindell, when a Chinese amah summoned Mrs. Celase, a Spanish lady, for \$3.50, wages.

As Mrs. Celase was unable to speak either English or Chinese another lady, Miss Monteiro, who accompanied her to Court, offered her services as interpreter.

Mrs. Celase stated that complainant was in her employment for fifteen days and then suddenly disappeared without giving notice. She returned after an absence of 12 hours, witness being inconvenienced as a consequence. That was the reason for refusing to pay the woman her wages.

Complainant: She gave me a rattan stool to repair and it took several hours.

Mr. Lindell: You took ten hours to repair it?

Complainant: I came back in an hour's time.

Mr. Lindell: Got into the witness box.

Witness did as directed. When the interpreter asked her name, she said: You are mad.

The interpreter informed the Magistrate that he thought the complainant was behaving very strangely.

Interpreter then told the woman to take the oath.

Complainant: "You must swear."

What shall I swear?

The Interpreter: "Say after me."

Complainant: "Say after me."

After a great deal of explanation the woman repeated the oath and then said: "What is your name?"

Everybody smiled at the discomfiture of the interpreter.

Complainant then stated her grievance. She had worked previously for Mrs. Celase, and on the present occasion had been engaged at \$8 a month. The whole trouble arose over the cooking of some sausages for tiffin. She cooked the sausages in the Chinese way that is by putting them into a boiling pot of rice. Her mistress disapproved of this method and told her to cook them in a different fashion. Her mistress went to Macao on one occasion and refused to leave behind any money for food. She also accused witness of stealing a pair of shoes.

Mr. Lindell: This has nothing to do with the case.

Witness: But it is very important.

Mr. Lindell: I am deciding the case.

Witness: I want to tell you what actually happened. She accused me, hit me with the slippers and a rattan cane, and threw me down stairs till I was black and blue all over my body. I then asked her for my wages as I wanted to leave, and she refused to pay me. The reason why I was absent from the house for a few hours was because I attended the Magistrate to make a complaint.

Mrs. Celase: She is telling lies, she never came at all.

Complainant: I also had to take her child out.

Mrs. Celase: My boy is ten years old.

Mr. Lindell (to complainant): Surely you were not asked to look after a boy ten years of age.

Miss Monteiro (interpreting): She has no child; only a boy 9 years' old.

Mr. Lindell: But that's a child.

Miss Monteiro: The woman spoke bad Chinese words.

Complainant: Ask the Interpreter; I complained to him about the sausage. He took my grievance down.

Mr. Lindell: I think, Mrs. Celase, you should pay her \$2.50 for half a month's work.

Mrs. Celase: I am willing to pay. I have no money now.

Mr. Lindell: You can pay it within seven days.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to an estimate prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue there was 140 tax-payers in Great Britain who have incomes of £100,000 and over per year. The taxable income of these few people is no less than £27,000,000, and they pay in income-tax and super-tax £13,382,000. In spite of the high wages generally prevailing there are no fewer than 4,490,000 people who have incomes between £130 and £160 per year, the majority of these being relieved from the operation of the tax by abatements and allowances. There are in all 1,940,000 persons so relieved, while 3,400,000 are chargeable with the taxes.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

CHINESE AMAH VICTIMIZED.

On Thursday evening a Chinese amah was taking a walk along Austin Road, Kowloon, when she was met by three men, strangers to her, who asked her to direct them to the Tung Kee Restaurant at Yau-mat. The amah agreed and accompanied them to the place. When Saifoo Terrace was reached one of the men produced an envelope and told the amah that there was a bundle of notes inside which he wanted changed. As he was in a hurry would the oblige him in return for a handsome reward. The unsuspecting woman promised to assist the man, whereupon he asked her for some security. She handed her purse, containing \$30, a deposit receipt, and a gold ring. The amah then went to a money-changer's establishment, but on the way she opened the envelope and found it contained waste paper. Realizing that she had been duped, she hurried back to the spot where she had left the men, only to find that they had disappeared.

A SEAMAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

INDISCRIMINATE RETALIATION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Henry Collins, a seaman, was charged with disorderly behaviour in Spring Garden Lane on Thursday night.

Sergeant McWalter stated that a Chinese constable, on duty in the lane reported to him, at Wanchai Police-station, that a seaman was creating a disturbance. He went to the place and noticed defendant sitting in a Japanese tea-shop, which was surrounded by a crowd of Chinese. Witness went into the shop and asked Collins to go out with him into the street. Collins agreed, and they left together. All of a sudden Collins attacked a crowd of Chinese who were following, struck a blow, and then ran in the direction of Queen's Road. Witness gave chase and arrested him.

Collins pleaded that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. Somebody struck him on the head and as he was unable to find out who did it, he assaulted the lot.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$10.

SINGAPORE MERCHANTS' PURSE.

PICKED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching a purse, containing a few Singapore dollars and a gold finger ring, belonging to a Chinese merchant from Singapore.

Complainant stated that he was on his way to the country to see his relatives. On Thursday evening he went to a shop in Des Vaux Road to make a purchase and he was surrounded by a crowd of hooligans, one of whom snatched his purse. He swung round immediately and seized defendant, who passed the purse on to another man.

Defendant submitted that it was a case of mistaken identity. He was merely an onlooker. It was another man who stole the purse.

Mr. Smith did not believe this and sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

"GAMBLERS' QUARREL."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Chinese were charged with fighting in Hougham. Inspector Browne stated that the three men were gambling in the market when a quarrel arose. A fight followed in the street, and the Police arrested them.

First defendant stated that he went into the market to purchase some fish. He noticed the other two defendants gambling and was watching them when suddenly some other men came on the scene and snatched the stakes. A general fight ensued and he was accused of stealing.

The other two defendants denied that they had gambled. They had gone to the market merely to make purchases.

Inspector Browne: First defendant is a professional gambler. He was gambling at the time the quarrel started.

Mr. Smith: I am satisfied that he is the one who started the fight. He is fined \$10; the others are discharged.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Speaking at Brighton, recently, at a convention of the Keswick Council, Prebendary Webb-Peploe predicted: "The speedy end of this terrestrial globe." He said he had been studying the subject and gathering the results of the studies of others, some of them not Christians, and the great change might be as near, as any night or day. The momentous transformation, he believed, was a matter of mental and moral certainty, and he predicted that, at the close of this year, the world's history would come to a conclusion. He urged his hearers not to be frightened but ready.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following lists are published, subject to the approval of the Senate:—

PASS LIST.

Boys.

- 16 Lee Kai Yan, St. Paul's College.
- 30 Im Chi He, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 32 Kwok Ying Kwong, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 36 Chin Yan Lok, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 60 Tan Tiong See, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 62 Edgar Vincent Reed, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 64 Kenneth Tyson, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 68 William Alfred Zimmern, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 70 Kwok Hing Kai, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 72 Arthur Bird Hanson, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 74 Wong Chun Fok, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 76 Henrique Jose Prata, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 78 Delfino Virente Lopes, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 82 Robert Cyril Reed, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 86 Chan Leung Shi, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 88 John Go Tuaco, St. Joseph's College.
- 90 Stanley Hall Garrod, St. Joseph's College.
- 92 Minoru Ono, St. Joseph's College.
- 100 Lawrence Tsan Nam Fong, St. Joseph's College.
- 102 Anthony Augusto Gil, St. Joseph's College.
- 104 Paul Valery, St. Joseph's College.
- 108 Abdul Gunnee Abbas, St. Joseph's College.
- 114 Antonio Botelho, St. Joseph's College.
- 118 Sirdar Ahmet Rumjahn, St. Joseph's College.
- 122 Antonio D'Azevedo, St. Joseph's College.
- 126 Luke Tang Yee Yuen, St. Joseph's College.
- 132 Jose Eduardo Noronha, St. Joseph's College.
- 136 Louis Ma Yun Choi, St. Joseph's College.
- 140 Morio Umenoto, St. Joseph's College.
- 144 Kai Yip Yung, St. Joseph's College.
- 156 Alberto Eduardo Tavares, St. Joseph's College.
- 158 Reinaldo Danenberg, St. Joseph's College.
- 160 Yang Chong Lam, St. Joseph's College.
- 162 Arthur Richard Tavares, St. Joseph's College.
- 164 Tang Cheong Leung, St. Joseph's College.
- 166 Tong Chun Chung, St. Joseph's College.
- 178 Wong Kam Thong, St. Stephen's College.
- 180 Chao Kuo Chun, St. Stephen's College.
- 242 Wong Kam Wing, Queen's College.
- 251 Ting Ching Sung, Ellis Kadoorie Public School, Shanghai.
- 333 Sun Bacon, Ellis Kadoorie Public School, Shanghai.
- 334 Lam Lok Ming, St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai.
- 335 Zung Bih, Ellis Kadoorie Public School, Shanghai.
- 356 Hall Tse Zeh, St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai.

Girls.

- 301 Annie Pereira, Italian Convent.
- 302 Dong Pek King, St. Stephen's College.
- 303 Annie Dillon, Italian Convent.
- 305 Carrie Tennyson, Italian Convent.
- 307 Dorothy Barward, Italian Convent.
- 308 Phyllis Grace See Chin, French Convent.
- 309 Waziro Rumjahn, Italian Convent.
- 310 Doris Mable Windebank, French Convent.
- 311 Lina Maria da Roza, Italian Convent.
- 312 Florence Esther Hamilton, French Convent.
- 313 Maria Ozorio, Italian Convent.
- 314 Eleanor Maria Noronha, French Convent.
- 315 Margaret Holden, Italian Convent.
- 316 Poon Foong Kway, French Convent.
- 317 Dolly Hanson, Italian Convent.
- 319 Tsang Chiu Ngo, Italian Convent.
- 320 Lily Ferguson, French Convent.
- 321 Fung Leung Yuk, Italian Convent.
- 322 Paulina Giovanna Lopes, St. Mary's School.
- 323 Hung Ki Chun, Italian Convent.
- 325 Hung Ki Fong, Italian Convent.
- 328 Idalina Maria Carvalho, St. Mary's School.

* Distinction in Stenography.

" " " History.

" " " Needlework.

KRUPP'S MUNICH WORKS BOUGHT BY AMERICANS.

The Krupp works in Munich have been sold to an American group, according to a Munich report in the South German papers. In the Rhine districts several industrial concerns have already passed into American hands. The Krupp works at Munich were built in 1916, because the head works at Essen were cramped and the neighbourhood was a hotbed of anti-Krupp Socialists. The Munich site cost \$350,000.

EXCHANGE VALUES.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S EXPLANATION.

A reporter of the Daily Press endeavoured yesterday to obtain from Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Postmaster General, an explanation of the difference between the Bank rate of exchange and that of the Post Office in connection with the issue of money orders and British postal orders.

Mr. Ross said the difference between the two rates, as regards money orders, was only a half-penny. For instance, the bank rate yesterday morning was 4s. 0 11-18d. and the Post-office rate was 4s. 0d.

As regards Postal Orders, Mr. Ross frankly explained that they were trying to discourage the purchase of them as much as possible. In that matter the local officers were only the agents of the London Post Office, which made all the profit. Personally, he could not understand why anyone wanted to purchase a Postal Order at all when the Money Order was cheaper and safer.

The delay in altering the rate of exchange as it concerned the Postal Order lay in the fact that Hongkong had to inform the British Post-Office at Canton and Hobei of intended changes, and they had to make allowances for sudden fluctuations. Three days ago the rate stood at \$6.20 for £1 and yesterday it was lowered to \$5.20. Changes were made as often as possible, leaving the customary difference in the rate of 1d. for postage fee.

Incidentally, Mr. Ross mentioned that Hongkong is the only Post Office in the world which deals in nine different exchange values. Money orders to Japan are in yen, to Saigon in gold francs, to India in rupees, to Siam in Mexican dollars, to Singapore in Straits dollars, to Honolulu and Manila in gold dollars, etc. The London Post Office, on the other hand, deals only in sovereigns.

LAND PURCHASES IN SHANGHAI.

LUCKY SPECULATION.

At the moment very heavy purchases of land are being made just outside the extreme eastern limit of the Settlement, suggesting a considerable expansion of industry beyond the Point. The most favoured sites for the purchasers are along the new Wooning Road, especially that part which runs close to and roughly parallel with the river. This portion of the road extends for about a mile and a half before it takes a turn inland, and it is believed that already almost the whole of the land on either side has been taken up. The proximity to the water front is the attraction, and the ground has apparently been acquired for the purpose of providing sites for mills. One of the recent sales in this district was carried through at a figure of between £15, 700 and £15, 800 per acre.

While these considerable purchases have taken place, there has been an almost equal amount of buying of property lying along Pingliang Road, the new municipal thoroughfare from Wayside to the Point. No access by water is here obtained, and it is believed that the buying has been largely speculative. Certain it is that lots have changed hands with some frequency, and we understand that within the past six months one of those engaged in this speculation has made a profit of a lakh of taels. N. C. Daily News.

THE KIANGKUAN COLLISION.

A PECULIAR JUDGMENT.

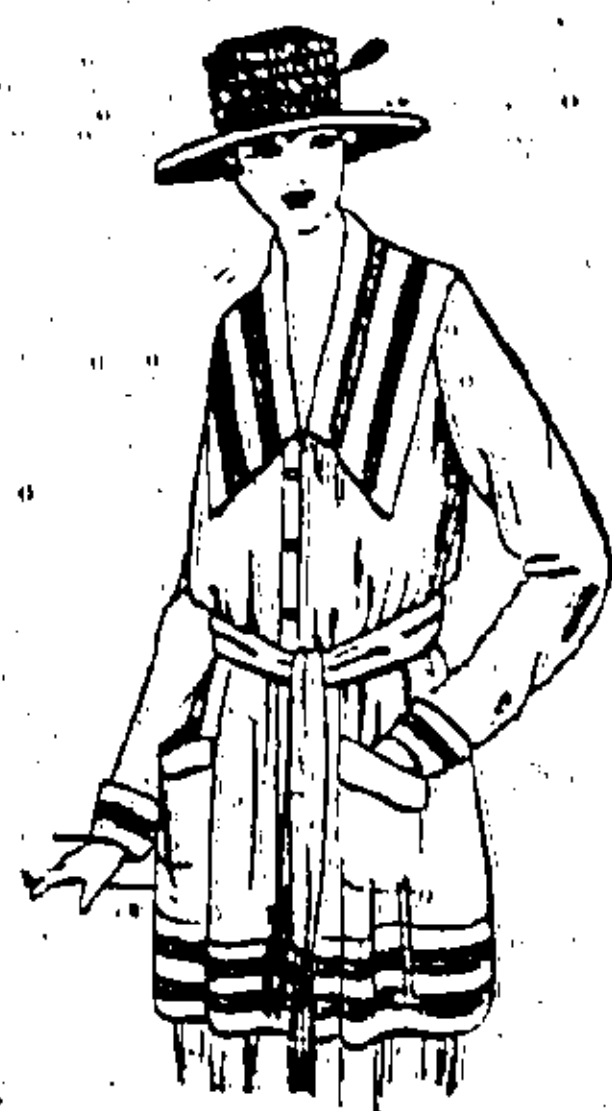
At last a decision has been arrived at in the case arising out of the collision between the China Merchants' str. *Kiangkuan* and the Chinese gunboat *Chutai*, which took place last year in the Yangtze, just below Hankow. The hearing of the case extended over many months.

In effect the Court found that the captain of the *Chutai*, Chow Ching yao, was not guilty of having caused the collision, but for failing to render proper assistance to the victims after the collision he should be suitably punished by his superiors.

With regard to the civil case, the Court found that at the time of the collision the *Kiangkuan* was not being navigated on her proper course and, consequently, her owners were ordered to pay "all damage suffered by the *Chutai*, as well as the expenses incurred by the representatives of the Hupeh Province, in attending the case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT



SALE

FROM AUGUST 29th

TO SEPTEMBER

THE WHOLE STOCK

GREATLY

REDUCED

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IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER.

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).
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Telegraphic Address:
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Head Office:—BEAUMONT & Co, 17, Rue Richer, PARIS, France.
Branches in France:—LYONS, BORDEAUX, MARSEILLES.
Also in French Indo-China, Canada, Central and South America.
Codes Used:—A.B.C. 5th Edition, A.Z. French Edition. [1082]

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Search and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1232 & 2220
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3365.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL CLEARANCE

SALE

IN OUR

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT ONLY

COMMENCES ON MONDAY NEXT

SEPTEMBER 1st, FOR A FEW DAYS.

We shall offer all slightly soiled & surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK CLUB.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd,
at 8.15 P.M.
PIANO RECITAL
by
PROFESSOR SKLAREVSKI.
Programme will include:
Chopin: Ballade A Flat Major,
Nocturne F Major,
Scherzo B Minor,
Sgambatti: Antique Minuet,
Beethoven: Rabinstein-Turkish March,
Borodine: In the Concert,
Chopin: Polonaise A Flat Major.
Members can obtain tickets for themselves and guests from the No. 1 Boy or the HONORARY SECRETARY.
TICKETS \$ EACH.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at **HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th 1919, commencing at 3.30 P.M.** The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
All in uniform Free.
Admission to the Ladies of Hongkong.
August 29th, 1919. [1178]

NOTICE.
I hereby authorize Mr. **ANTONIO XAVIER** to act as my agent for the sale of my property.
August 28th, 1919. [1179]

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
The **ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the Club will be held on **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, at 5.30 P.M.** Business will be transacted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order, **E. DES VŒUX,** Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1919. [1172]

S.S. "CHEFOO"
For **FREMANTLE.**
Sailing about **SEPTEMBER 1st, 1919.**
Office: 227, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 1445.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1919. [1173]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 8233

FAVOURED with instructions from the Government, **TODAY (SATURDAY), August 30th, 1919, (at 2.30 P.M.)** will sell by Public Auction, at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building), **EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** comprising:
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets, and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry, Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Tea Bookcase, Dinner Wagons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Coking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1919.

WAI KEE
FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [78]

TO-NIGHT
WHEN YOU VISIT
THE CORONET
PUT YOUR NAME DOWN
TO RECEIVE GRATIS
THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **SCRIP CERTIFICATE** with respect to 4 Shares numbered 2731/2734 in the above Office standing in the name of **ONG HONG PIN** of Singapore has been **LOST**, and should the same not be produced before the 10th September, 1919, a New Certificate will be issued in favour of the said **ONG HONG PIN** and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, August 26th, 1919. [1169]

G. R.
In the Estate of **WILLIAM BARBOUR,** deceased.

ALL PERSONS having Claims or owing Money to the above Estate are requested to send in such Claims or pay such Money to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1919, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
C. F. JARSTIN,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General,
Canton, August 23rd, 1919. [1187]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the **PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.**
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

TO LET.
PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Vœux Road Central.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1109]

TO LET.
No. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
[623]

TO LET.
FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [347]

FOR SALE, or TO LET on long lease.
FURNISHED or **UNFURNISHED** from October 1st, 1919. No. 98, THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout. Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.
Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Buildings. [1049]

FOR SALE.
"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. [1145]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.
5-ROOMED BUNGALOW in excellent condition with Tennis Court and Garden Area 25,000 square feet. Low price.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [11176]

FOR SALE.
A Half Price, a WELL-BUILT BATHING MATSHED at Repulse Bay.
Apply—
Box No. 1175,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [11175]

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSIOZ,
14, MORRISON WING ROAD. [14]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KWANSANG"
having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,** General Managers.
Hongkong, August 26th, 1919. [1163]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From KOBE.

THE Steamship
"FOOKSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Sept. 1st, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,** General Managers.
Hongkong, August 25th, 1919. [1163]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENAVON."
From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Aug. 31st, at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,** Agents.
Hongkong, August 25th, 1919. [1164]

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Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. E. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [110]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TEL. 618.

BIRTH.
BRANDWIN—At Swatow, on August 28th, the wife of Dr. C. H. BRANDWIN, of a son. [1177]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vœux Road, C.
London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, AUGUST 30th, 1919.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Tax power that public opinion may exercise even in a Crown Colony was illustrated at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, when the Enemy Aliens Restriction Ordinance was passed. This measure enacts that for the next three years no subject or citizen of any State with which we were at war during the year 1918 shall come to this Colony even "for a limited period" without a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary. The penalty for disobedience is deportation with the possibility of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment for any term up to one year. It is not intended that the prohibition shall apply to those friendly peoples who were formerly incorporated against their will, in the territories under the sway of our enemies and have been given their independence under the Peace Treaty. The only defect in the Ordinance is that all the powers which it confers rest in the hands of the Governor, who can insert such conditions in the permits as he sees fit, and the Colonial Secretary, to whose unfettered discretion the issue of permits is entrusted. Presumably this arrangement has been dictated by the Secretary of State in order that modifications may be made from time to time, without difficulty, as changing circumstances may demand. It seems to imply a belief that a rigid policy of exclusion will not be persisted in for the full period contemplated by the measure. Be this as it may, the action of the Government in introducing the Bill embodying a principle at which they sneered when it was submitted to their consideration by the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the early part of 1917 represents a

great popular victory. On the occasion referred to, the Hon. Mr. E. H. HOLYOAK moved that persons of German nationality should be excluded from the Colony for a period of at least ten years—this was afterwards altered to "a term of years"—following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they be admitted only under strict license. The Governor, Sir HENRY MOW, ridiculed the idea, and declared that the official majority had no intention of escaping the responsibility of not accepting the resolution because it dealt with an Imperial matter. They were "all" convinced that the proposal was not in the interests of the Colony. Either they have changed their opinions since then, or they have voted against their convictions. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP) pleaded that sentiment was a very poor guide amongst the cold hard facts of economics, but, as we reminded him at the time, if we had merely considered the "cold hard facts of economics" we should never have gone to war, for war means the destruction of wealth. In that matter we allowed sentiment to sway us, and after the revolutions of the past five years sentiment is likely, for some time to come, to exercise a very powerful influence upon our actions. Undismayed by the unsympathetic attitude of the Government, the Chamber of Commerce held a general meeting of its members at which the rejected motion was re-affirmed with only two dissentients. So strongly did the public feel on the subject that, in response to a very widespread demand, Mr. HOLYOAK, ignoring the advice of his more timorous colleagues, convened a meeting at the Theatre Royal at which the resolution was carried with practical unanimity by a gathering of some seven hundred people. Since that time the resolution has been re-affirmed by the Colony, and has been adopted, in principle, by many other portions of the British Empire. Thus we find that the seed which Hongkong sowed two and a half years ago has borne fruit despite the efforts of the Government to destroy it. This lesson, we hope, will not be lost upon those who are always apt to ask "What is the use?" whenever any attempt is made to give expression to the wishes of the public.

Mr. H. J. Brett, Trade Commissioner, returned to Hongkong yesterday on the *Haitan*.

A Chinese woman, aged 25 years of age, has committed suicide by hanging herself in her cubicle at Tse Sau Terrace.

Exchange opened yesterday morning at 4s. 0½d. At noon a cable from London advised a drop of 3d. in silver. The rate opened in the afternoon at 4s.

At present there are 11 ships being built in Shanghai of 62,000 tons dead-weight. They will keep the yards well employed for many months.

The Chinese constable who was charged with being asleep on duty near the Pumping Station was fined \$30 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The next Criminal Sessions commences on Monday. The calendar includes a case in which a Chinese is indicted for robbery with violence from Miss Enid Cornell.

The first stage of the municipal elections in Harbin has resulted in a victory for the merchants and householders. The candidates for election comprise 284 Russians, 250 Chinese, and 12 Japanese.

Two Chinese youths were playing on the verandah of the third story of a building in Queen's Road when one overbalanced himself and fell to the ground below, a distance of 30 feet. He died on the way to the hospital.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Louise Erdner, of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., and Mr. Harold Joseph Sheridan, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai, took place on August 15th, at the American Consulate, Tientsin.

At the invitation of the Committee of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch) Mr. A. P. Wood, a former member of the committee for very many years, has accepted the position of Vice-President in the place of the late Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a number of stab wounds. It appears that his assailant owed him some money, and when asked for it, became enraged and picking up a knife attacked him. The incident occurred at Tai Kok Tsui, and the assailant has now disappeared.

Six cases (six deaths) of gastro-enteritis were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce received a telegram, yesterday, from the Peking Government to the effect that, in compliance with the request of the Chamber, orders have been given to the Governor of Hunan to permit exportation of 100,000 shok of rice (one shok equals 60 catties) to Hongkong. Owing to the flood, no rice can be exported from Anhui.

In recent months a large number of orders for cotton mill plant have been placed with British and American firms in Shanghai. The total figures are not available, but the *North Daily News* says it is informed on good authority that one firm alone, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., have received this year no fewer than 20 orders for mills the total cost of which will run into millions of taels.

A gallant act by a Chinese named Leung Kan, employed on Harbour Dept. boat No. 1, has been reported to the Harbour Master. On Wednesday evening a Chinese girl fell overboard from a junk. The Harbour Department boat was close by, and one of the seamen threw a life-belt to the girl in the water, but she was unable to reach it. She was sinking when Leung Kan jumped in and saved her. The girl was so frightened that she nearly dragged her rescuer down.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 29th, 10 a.m.
Typhoon E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant moving W.

CANTON NEWS.

August 29th.
CUSTOMS REVENUE SURPLUS.
In view of the fact that the surplus of the Customs revenue in the second half of the year is to be returned to the Peking Government in December, Dr. Wu Ting-fong has requested the British Consul and the Commissioner of the Canton Customs to enquire as to which day of December the Diplomats will return the money. It is said that Dr. Wu will request, from the Foreign Diplomats, another contribution to the Military Government.

SALT AFFAIRS.
The salt merchants have resumed business since the 27th inst., when the extra levy on salt was withdrawn.

It is reported that the Kwangsi leaders are proposing to levy an extra tax on salt transportation across the borders, as they see large quantities of salt being sent from Yum Chow and Limehow to Kwangsi. The salt merchants in this locality threaten to go on strike if this tax is imposed.

DEMOLISHED TROOPS AND BANDITS.

A disturbance by demobilised Shuang troops and bandits in the Sanhsing district (near Shuang) was reported by the magistrate a little time ago.

More recently, the magistrate has reported that the troops and bandits are approaching to attack the district city and that the regular forces available will not be strong enough to resist.

THE TRAMWAY SCHEME.

The members of the Provincial Assembly are protesting strongly against the tramway contract on the ground that it was not been referred to them for approval. They have recently demanded the cancellation of the agreement, as several of its conditions must be amended.

It is rumoured that, owing to certain improperly worded conditions in the agreement, the Board of Communications of the Military Government has not yet permitted the registration of the syndicate.

THE CIVIL LAW ACADEMY.

The authorities have decided to have the Civil Law Academy, the students of which rejected the new Headmaster, suspended for one term. The students have been warned to leave the Academy as the place is to be given as a barrack to certain troops.

Another message states that the Academy may not be suspended as the guardians of the students are trying to mediate. It is said that another Headmaster will be appointed if the students are willing to forego their demands.

FREEMASONRY.

A quarterly court of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Keyser, to admit to the benefits of the institution, without ballot, sixty-six boys, being the approved list of candidates for the election due October 10th next. Eleven duly qualified, whose fathers have been killed or died on active service, were also admitted without ballot, thus making 132 such boys to date. It was reported that the result of the festival of the institution, held on June 11th last, had been increased to 980,555.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

SHAH VISITING EUROPE AND AMERICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29th.

The Shah, devoting articles to the importance of Anglo-Persian aid in the work of Persian regeneration.

The Shah is remaining another week at Principe, where he visits his parents daily. He will then proceed to Italy, Switzerland, and France, whence he will sail for America.

He will make a fairly long stay in London on returning from America. His tour will last six months.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 29th.

Silver is quoted at 14 1/2 spot and 14 1/2 forward. The market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHIP'S OFFICER IMPRISONED

SINGAPORE, August 29th.

Mr. Noel Gibson, second officer of the steamer *Linnah* from Hongkong, was charged in the Marine Court here with assaulting the chief officer, and with disobedience to orders. It was necessary to put him in irons aboard owing to his conduct under the influence of drink. He was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment on each charge, to run concurrently.

BARON MAKINO RETURNING TO JAPAN.

SINGAPORE, August 29th.

Baron Makino has arrived at Singapore on his way to Japan.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SEA.

SIX DEATHS ABOARD THE "MELVILLE DOLLAR."

A terrible accident occurred on board the *Melville Dollar* when the steamer was on its way from Shanghai to this port, either on Wednesday or Thursday, as a result of which we understand that the second engineer and five Chinese firemen were killed and the chief engineer and a Chinese seaman. The cause of the tragedy is said to be due to the bursting of a steam pipe.

The owners of the vessel, the Robert Dollar Co. were notified of the accident yesterday afternoon by wireless. They were asked to keep seven coffins ready against the arrival of the vessel in Hongkong.

As soon as the vessel was moored off Stonecutters' Island at about 7 p.m. yesterday, Police officers boarded her and made arrangements for the removal of the bodies, which were sealed beyond recognition. The coffins made ready in Hongkong were not used, for the bodies were put into coffins on the steamer. They were removed by launch to the public mortuary at Kennedy Town. The chief engineer, who was badly scalded, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

HEROES OF THE "RED DUSTER."

[BY J. HAVELOCK WILSON, C.B.E.]

To have allowed the Germans to escape without making good, or some attempt to make good, would be an encouragement that some day or other some nation would follow the Germans' bad example. See what they have done to our mercantile marine—over seven thousand British seamen have been sacrificed who cannot be replaced, millions of tons of our shipping lie at the bottom of the ocean. Britain has been, rightly, a sea power—I don't say this boastfully; it is due to our situation as a nation. We are the centre of a great Empire, our roads of communication to all parts of the Empire are by water. Consequently it is all important that we should maintain a great mercantile marine and have a strong supremacy to some extent has been destroyed, but if we can steer clear of Government control of our shipping, our mines, and our railways I have faith that we shall regain our old position as a maritime Power. All will depend on the future relations between employers and workmen. Now that we have some degree of peace among nations let us fight for peace in our midst. It is the only way we can make good the ravages of this terrible war.—*Daily Express*.

PRINCE OF WALES AS A LAWYER.

MIDDLE TEMPLE CEREMONY.

At the Middle Temple on July 2nd the Prince of Wales was admitted as a student, called to the Bar, and also made a Bencher of the Inn.

Lord Coleridge (the Treasurer of the Middle Temple) met the Prince on his arrival at the Benchers' Entrance to the Hall of the Inn in Middle Temple Lane, and escorted him to the Parliament Chamber, where a Special Parliament of Benchers was assembled. On the motion of Lord Coleridge, seconded by Lord Finlay, the Prince was admitted a student of the Society, and signed the admission form. Lord Mersey then moved, and Master Balfour Browne seconded, "That his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be called to the degree of the *Utter Bar*," and the Prince of Wales signed the call-book of the Inn, thus becoming a barrister. Lastly, Mr. Digby moved, and Lord Moulton seconded, "That his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be invited up to the Bench," and this was agreed to. Thus, within ten minutes, his Royal Highness went through a career which other occupants of an ordinary individual twice as many years.

The Treasurer then headed the procession of Benchers from the Parliament Chamber into the hall and up to the high table. The Prince of Wales, walked on his right, and they were immediately followed by Lord Finlay and the American Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Davis, who was himself made an honorary Bencher of the Inn only a few months ago, Lord Mersey, and Captain the Hon. Piers Leigh, who was in attendance on his royal Highness.

Among an assembly principally composed of older men, the Prince of Wales looked strangely boyish. Sunburnt, in evening dress, wearing the silk gown of a King's Counsel, with the broad ribbon of the Order of the Bath, and several other Orders on the lapel of his coat, he seemed almost diffident as he walked up the great Hall, with its Elizabethan hammer-beam roof, and its windows filled with the arms in stained glass of the distinguished members of the Inn. Above him as he sat at the high table, on the right of Lord Coleridge, hung the portrait of English monarchs who knew and loved the Temple in their day.

A regrettable incident occurred as the Prince and the Benchers entered the Hall. Sir John Macdonell, the King's Remembrancer, and a Master of the High Court, fell in a faint and had to be carried from the Hall.

During the dinner the toast of "The King" was drunk amid applause. After the meal the toast of "Domus" and "Absent Members" were drunk seated. Lord Coleridge, in proposing the health of the Prince as a new Bencher, welcomed him as "the newest member of the legal profession." In his declaration the Prince had stated that his father had no profession and that he had no occupation, though surely he was the busiest idler there was. (Laughter.) He also declared that he had never engaged in trade and had never been an undisciplined bankrupt. (Lord Coleridge.) They were then, he had passed through all his examinations, if not with honour, at least with credit. (Laughter.) He was sure that the Prince had assimilated all those good and useful books which lent beauty to the study of the law. (Laughter.) At any rate, the lowest criminal in the land was entitled to give him a good defence. (Laughter.) He was also entitled to take chambers, and to receive from solicitors such fees as were fit to his professional status. (Laughter and cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

The Prince of Wales, who was received with loud cheers, the whole company standing and singing "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow," said:—

The Treasurer and the Benchers have done me a great honour this evening in electing me an honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple. We have had a very interesting little ceremony before we came in to dinner. The Master Treasurer asked me if I had read the document I had signed. I could not say that I had. (Laughter.) He has also just now said that I have not eaten the number of dinners which are necessary. I am afraid I have not, nor many other things which should have been done. I feel very embarrassed standing before you in this gown, in the law; in fact, I feel rather magnificently embarrassed—but I do want you to treat it as a symbol of my desire to study and associate myself with the great legal institutions upon which the stability and welfare of our great country so largely depend. I also want you to treat it as a symbol of my desire to maintain that intimate connection which binds my house with the Courts of Justice and the more intimate tie between my family and the two societies of the Temple.

This is a glorious moment in British history. (Cheers.) We have just signed the greatest and most victorious peace that has ever been signed—(cheers)—and we cannot forget that this splendid hall in which we sit is associated with another very historic period, the Elizabethan period. I feel it would be quite superfluous of me to mention in order the names of all the great members of the Middle Temple. In every age the Middle Temple has contributed to the ranks of the most famous men. I should have to mention so many to avoid serious omissions, but I must make reference to the members of the Middle Temple who have fought in the Great War—(cheers)—those gallant men who left everything—their careers, their incomes—to join the Forces. There are many of them here to-night. I think that I may have met several of them at the Middle Temple in every theatre of war. Many of them will never return. To those who have returned I offer my heartfelt congratulations on the magnificent work they have done. The memories of those who will never return will ever be cherished in the Middle Temple. (Loud cheers.)

OUR OVERSEAS TRADE.

MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., head of the Department of Overseas Trade, tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister. The following correspondence has passed between Sir Arthur and Mr. Bonar Law:—

Dear Bonar Law:—As the Prime Minister is in Paris, I write to you as representing him to place my resignation in your hands. I do not know whether the Government is really in earnest as regards re-establishing our international trade (which I myself consider vital), but at least so far as I am concerned, I cannot continue to take the responsibility for work under such conditions that I cannot develop it, or, indeed, carry it on properly, and when I am constantly hung up, as for example, with the Consular and kindred services.

Everyone, of course, may be inclined to over-estimate the importance of work with which he is connected. But I really believe that work of the kind that has been started in the D.O.T., and which was never undertaken before by either the Board of Trade or the Foreign Office separately, may be made of the highest value. Any help, therefore, that I can give, I gladly will, for the sake of the work, and if I can be of use in carrying on for a limited time with you are looking for a successor, I will do so. There is one other matter that ought to be put straight. I hope more consideration will be given to the conditions under which the staff of the department have been obliged to work. Their enthusiasm has been striking as your own Treasury Committee pointed out, and they were ready to put up with any conditions during war-time, but these ought now to be put on a proper basis. The recent movements things somewhat better, but the situation is yet far from satisfactory. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND

72, Cadogan-square, S.W., June 23rd.

To this the following reply was sent:—My dear Steel-Maitland: I have discussed your letter with the Prime Minister, and he joins with me in expressing the greatest regret that you have found it necessary to resign your position in the Government. It is, therefore, with great reluctance that I accept your resignation on his behalf—Yours sincerely (Signed) A. BONAR LAW, 11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., July 7th.

[BY THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S "CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT"]

The resignation of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland can hardly be said to come as a surprise to those who have had some knowledge of what was happening behind the scenes. Ever since he took over control of the Overseas Trade Department in his joint capacity as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, he has devoted himself to an efficient commercial intelligence service for this country. Sir Steel-Maitland's position has not been exactly a bed of roses. He was not alone confronted with a solution of the problem of dual control—he had to reconcile the claims of the Board of Trade, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the India Office, and the Treasury. No Minister ever had a more difficult position to fill.

It was known that some time ago the Government had decided to create a Ministry of Commerce, the Board of Trade being reconstructed for that purpose. This proposal has been for years ago approved and pressed by every Chamber of Commerce in the country, but until now they were unable to give effect to the principle is one thing to give effect to it is another. The Government were confronted with the rival views of half a dozen different departments, all of whom up to now, to the detriment of our commercial services, had a finger in the pie. The position was somewhat similar to that which so long delayed the creation of a Ministry of Health. This was the real reason which led to the appointment of Lord Cave's Committee, which is now inquiring into the Consular and Diplomatic Services.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland's resignation will have one good effect, it will focus the attention of the country on this great and complex problem, and force it to be hoped, a satisfactory solution, so that the commercial services of Britain may at last be placed on a proper footing enabling us to compete at least on equal terms with our foreign rivals. The great difficulty, it must be said, experienced by every country is to combine, in a single organisation, trade and policy, for the two are inseparable. For instance, in our desire to preserve and develop our industry the Overseas Trade Department may urge certain measures. Japan or the United States may make representations to our Foreign Office, and it may be more important at the time to conciliate these restrictions. The Overseas Trade Department, so far as has nothing to do with policy, except in regard to tendering advice. It is principally an intelligence office. Policy rests mainly with the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the other departments concerned. No doubt Sir A. Steel-Maitland would wish a wider sphere for his department, which he has brought to a high pitch of efficiency, and has something to do with his resignation. To Trade Department may be said to be concerned with trade tactics, while the Government wish to set up a department which would deal with trade strategy. A union would seem to be the ideal solution. And Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland's resignation may be taken as forecasting the amalgamation of the Overseas Trade Department and the Board of Trade as a Ministry of Commerce. The present

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BISHOPS IN THE CITY.

MANSION HOUSE BANQUET.

The custom of entertaining the Archbishop and bishops to a banquet at the Mansion House, which has been in abeyance during the war, was revived by the Lord Mayor on July 9th.

Proposing "the toast of the Archbishops and Bishops," the Lord Mayor said that when they looked back on the record of the last five years, they had to be grateful for the manner in which the spiritual leaders of the Church of England had answered to the calls made upon them. It had rested very largely with the bishops to uphold that standard of thought and feeling without which a war could be nothing but a falling-back of Christian men into savagery. They had had the duty of keeping before men's minds the ideals of justice and mercy, in the midst of the passions let loose by such a deadly struggle; and he was glad to pay a tribute to the manner in which they had performed it. The work of the Church of England among our men who have been serving on land and on sea had been memorable, and it had thriven under the direction, and often by the personal assistance of the bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury had himself gone among our soldiers in the field, and led them in their devotions; and he (the Lord Mayor) recalled the service done by the visit of the Archbishop of York to the United States.

In the difficult time that was opening before them now they would look to the bishops and know the bishops would be so necessary to the life of the nation. The tribute he was paying to the episcopate of the Church of England was the tribute of a Nonconformist, and he spoke in a spirit which was well represented among the bishops today—the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation in good work among all Christian men. It had been given to the Archbishop of Canterbury to see the greatest and most meritorious event of all—the return of peace; and they all trusted that he would long spare to devote to the Church of England the wisdom and administrative gifts, the zeal in all spiritual things, and the inspiring personal influence which had been his through life. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying, said the act of the Lord Mayor in inviting the guests to that gathering was significant of a principle which pervaded the life of England—that was the linking of the political and civil life of the nation with the religious and spiritual life. The bishops were there not as a set of well-meaning and mild-mannered old gentlemen, but as representatives of a great cause of faith and worship, which reached our national life from end to end. The Church had helped to maintain the high level of public life. There was no doubt that the war had taught that young men counted for much, but there was abundant scope for the older men in dealing with the complexities in different fields of life. He was not afraid of what history would record of the work and the masters of the Gospel in this country have in London a great gathering of 260 or more bishops coming from all parts of the world, and they hoped by inter-change of ideas to learn much that would be useful to the future of the Church.

The Archbishop of York, submitting the toast of "The Church Overseas," referred to the brethren of the Church in America and said that the United States was not ruled by parties but by the public opinion of the people of that great country, was now, just as much as it was a year ago, eager to maintain and strengthen the good feeling that existed between the two countries.

The Bishop of the Yukon, replying, said that in Canada the Church was faced with one of its greatest problems. And these overseas problems were not Canadian or Australian but Imperial problems.

The Bishop of Corea also replied. He mentioned that when the American missionaries in the United States asked Chinese pundits to translate the name into Chinese, the nearest they could get to it was "The Society of Contradictory Overseas." (Laughter.)

The Bishop of Armagh proposed the final toast, that of the health of the Lord Mayor, to which Sir Horace Marshall replied.

arrangement can hardly be said to lend itself to efficiency. While the Overseas Trade Department is concerned with foreign trade, the Board of Trade, at any rate as far as policy is concerned, deals with the home trade. Is this division feasible or logical? After all, the home trade is the basis of our foreign trade. The Foreign Office has always claimed a considerable voice in the direction of our foreign trade, mainly on the ground of its diplomatic character, but the man in the street would be inclined to say that British trade abroad owes very little to British diplomacy. Indeed, before the war the Foreign Office officials considered it *infra dig.* to concern themselves with trade. Though this attitude has somewhat changed, yet it is very desirable, in whatever new organisation or Ministry is set up, that the Foreign Office functions should be restricted as far as possible to diplomatic activity. The fatal element of dual control should be eliminated from the proposed Ministry of Commerce, and its functions rendered as wide as possible. Where diplomatic questions intervene, consultation could be set up with the Foreign Office, and the Colonial and India Offices could also be consulted with regard to the Ministry of Commerce, and its functions rendered as wide as possible. The Cabinet, of course, in the last resort, being the arbiters.

ALLIES AND THE RHINE.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

There was issued as a White Paper, on July 10th, the text of the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, and France on the one part, and Germany on the other part, with regard to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine. The document reads as follows:—

Article 1.—In accordance with Article 428 and the following articles of the Treaty of even date, the armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers will continue in occupation of German territory (as such occupation is defined by Article 3 of the Armistice Convention of November 11th, 1918, as extended by Article 7 of the additional Convention of January 10th, 1919), as a guarantee of the execution by Germany of the Treaty.

No German troops, except prisoners of war in process of repatriation, shall be admitted to the occupied territories, even in transit; but police forces of a strength to be determined by the Allied and Associated Powers may be maintained in these territories for the purpose of ensuring order.

Article 2.—There shall be constituted a civilian body styled the Inter-Allied Rhine-Land High Commission, and hereinafter called the High Commission, which, except in so far as the Treaty may otherwise provide, shall be the supreme representative of the Allied and Associated Powers within the occupied territory. It shall consist of four members representing Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

Article 3.—(a) The High Commission shall have the power to issue ordinances so far as may be necessary for securing the maintenance, safety, and requirements of the Allied and Associated Powers. Such ordinances shall be published under the authority of the High Commission, and copies thereof shall be sent to each of the Allied and Associated Governments. When so published they shall have the force of law and shall be recognised as such by all the Allied and Associated military authorities and by the German civil authorities.

(b) The members of the High Commission shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

(c) The German courts shall continue to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to the exceptions contained in paragraphs (d) and (e) below.

(d) The armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers and the persons accompanying them, to whom the general officers commanding the Armies of Occupation shall have issued a revocable pass, and any persons employed by, or in the service of such troops, shall be exclusively subject to the military law and jurisdiction of such forces.

(e) Any person who commits any offence against the persons or property of the armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers may be made amenable to the military jurisdiction of the said forces.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.—Article 4.—The German authorities, both in the occupied and in the unoccupied territories, shall, on the demand of any duly authorised military officer of the occupying forces, arrest and hand over to the nearest commander of the Allied or Associated troops any person charged with an offence which is amenable under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of Article 3 above to the military jurisdiction of the Allied or Associated Powers.

Article 5.—The civil administration of the provinces (Provinzen), Government departments (Regierungsbezirke), Urban Circles (Städtkreise), Rural Circles (Landkreise), and Communes (Gemeinden), shall remain in the hands of the German authorities, and the civil administration of these areas shall continue under German law and under the authority of the Central German Government, except in so far as it may be necessary for the High Commission by Ordinance under Article 1 to adapt that administration to the needs and circumstances of military occupation.

Article 6.—The right to requisition in kind and to demand services in the manner laid down in The Hague Convention of 1907, shall be exercised by the Allied and Associated Armies of Occupation. The charges for the requisitions effected in the zone of the Allied and Associated army and the estimate of damage caused by the troops of occupation shall be determined by local Commissions composed in equal representation of German civil authorities appointed by the German civil authorities and Allied or Associated military officers, and presided over by some person appointed by the High Commission.

The German Government shall continue to be responsible for the cost of maintenance of the troops of occupation under the conditions fixed by the Treaty. The German Government shall also be responsible for the costs and expenses of the High Commission, and for its housing. Suitable premises for the housing of the High Commission shall be selected after consultation with the German Government.

Article 7.—The Allied and Associated troops shall continue undisturbed in possession of any premises at present occupied by them, subject to the provision of Article 8 (b) below.

Article 8.—(a) The German Government shall undertake, moreover, to place at the disposal of the Allied and Associated troops and to maintain in good state of repair all the military establishments required for the said troops, with the necessary furniture, heating, and lighting, in accordance with the regulations concerning these matters in force in the various armies concerned. These shall include, accommodation for officers and men, guard-rooms, offices, administrative, regimental, and staff headquarters, workshops, store-rooms, hospitals, laundries, stables, training grounds, and rifle and artillery ranges, aviation grounds, grazing grounds, warehouses for supplies, and grounds for military manoeuvres, also theatre and cinema premises, and recreation grounds for the troops.

(b) Private soldiers and non-commissioned officers shall be accommodated with barracks, and shall not be billeted on the inhabitants, except in cases of exceptional emergency.

In the event of the existing military establishments being insufficient, or not being considered suitable, the Allied and Associated troops may take possession of any other public or private establishment, with its personnel, suitable for these purposes, or if there are no such suitable premises, they may require the construction of new barracks.

Civilian and military officers and their families may be billeted on the inhabitants in accordance with the billeting regulations in force in each Army.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

Article 9.—No German direct taxes or duties will be payable by the High Commission, the Allied and Associated Armies, or their personnel.

Food supplies, arms, clothing, equipment, and provisions of all kinds for the use of the Allied and Associated Armies, or addressed to the military authorities, or to the High Commission, or to customs and officers' messes, shall be transported free of charge, and free of all import duties of any kind.

Article 10.—The personnel employed on all means of communication (railways, telegraphs, and trams), of all kinds, waterways, including the Rhine, canals, and rivers), shall obey any orders given by, or on behalf of, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and Associated Armies for military purposes. All the material and all the civil personnel necessary for the maintenance and working of all means of communication must be kept intact on all such means of communication in the occupied territory. Transport on the railways of troops or individual soldiers or officers, on duty or furnished with a warrant, will be effected without payment.

Article 11.—The Armies of Occupation may continue to use for military purposes all existing telegraphic and telephone installations. The Armies of Occupation shall also have the right to combine to install and use military telegraph and telephone lines, wireless stations, and all other similar means of communication which may appear to them expedient. For this purpose, subject to the approval of the High Commission, they may enter upon and occupy any land, whether public or private. The personnel of the public telegraph and telephone services shall continue to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and Associated Armies given for military purposes.

Telegrams and messages to or from the Allied and Associated authorities and the High Commission and of an official nature shall be entitled to priority over all other communications, and shall be despatched free of charge. The Allied and Associated military authorities shall have the right to supervise the order in which such communications are transmitted.

No wireless telegraphy installations shall be allowed to be erected by the authorities or by the inhabitants of the occupied territory without previous authorisation by the Allied and Associated military authorities.

Article 12.—The personnel of the postal services shall obey the orders given by or on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and Associated Armies for military purposes. The public postal service shall continue to be carried out by the German authorities, but this shall not in any way affect the retention of the military postal services organised by the Armies of Occupation, who shall have the right to use all existing postal routes for military purposes. The said services shall have the right to use postal wagons with all necessary personnel on all existing postal routes.

The German Government shall transmit free of charge and without examination letters and parcels which may be entrusted to its post offices by or for the Armies of Occupation, or by or for the High Commission; and shall be responsible for the value of any letters or parcels lost.

Article 13.—The High Commission shall have the power, whenever they think it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part of the territory or in the whole of it. Upon such declaration, the military authorities shall have the powers provided in the German Imperial Law of May 30th, 1922.

In case of emergency, where public order is disturbed or threatened in any district, the local military authorities shall have the power to take such temporary measures as may be necessary for restoring order. In such case the military authorities shall report the fact to the High Commission.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons on July 9th, Sir Harmsworth, in reply to Captain Wedgwood Benn, said that for some time past General Allenby had reported that the state of the provinces in Egypt was practically normal. Steps were being taken to repair the damage done to Government property, but some time must inevitably elapse before communications could be restored to their original position. The large towns were reported to be quiet, but there was still some agitation among the university students. The strike of the Suez Canal employees terminated on June 15th, and since then the situation in the Canal had been normal. Mobile columns were sent to the disturbed districts to restore law and order, and offenders were being brought before the courts. The sentences of gentlemen of legal training. As regards the reconstitution of constitutional government, the Consul was directing business, and was not intended to summon the Legislative Assembly at present.

BE WISE AND UNBUTTON YOUR COAT!

THE "GLOBE TROTTERS" ASSERT THAT THEY WILL ROCK THE AUDIENCE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE ON MONDAY NIGHT TO A STATE OF LAUGHTER THAT WILL CAUSE THEIR DRESS BUTTONS TO SNAP SHOULD THE COAT BE NOT LOOSE.

THEY WILL GIVE YOU A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT. AND THEIR BEST GUARANTEE FOR THIS IS THAT THEY HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALS IN SOME OF THE BEST COMPANIES THAT HAVE PLAYED IN ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA AND INDIA.

THERE IS WALLINGFORD TATE, WHO HAS BEEN A PILLAR OF STRENGTH TO THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY. DICK NORTON, THE COMEDIAN WHO WILL CONVULSE YOU WITH LAUGHTER. AND MISS FORBES, WHO WILL PLAY ON YOUR HEART STRINGS.

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SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

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A purely Vegetable Preparation. Sold by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

It is obtained of all Druggists, Chemists and Grocers at all times.

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YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION

are kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beecham's La-rola. It effectively removes all Blemishes, Freckles, Pimples, etc., and is especially adapted for children.

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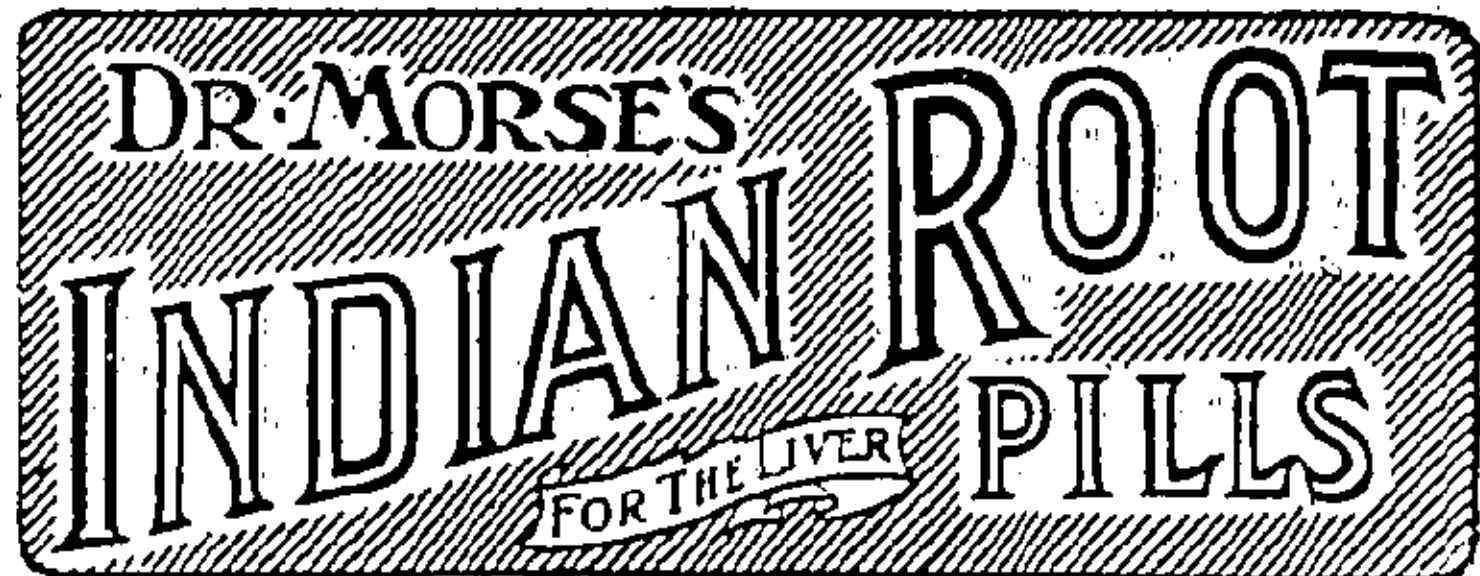
BILIOUSNESS.

There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.

The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness or rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect Blood-Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.



For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Grocers generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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2 pairs nice quality, rich old lace design. Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 1 pair New water-repellent Curtains, adapted to new windows.

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MARVELLOUS VALUE. 52/6 Postage Paid. Will NOW for Catalogue.

60 years Old Established Shippers to all parts. All classes of Household goods. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for Empire Trade. Send your Orders direct. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. PEACH & SONS, 69 & 71 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

THE MINESWEEPERS

CLEARING THE SEAS OF HIDDEN DANGERS.

There are at present 40 British minesweepers at work, mainly on the many large British minefields in the North Sea. The mines laid in the German Bight are now being swept up by the Germans. Given a fine summer, it is hoped to complete the sweeping of all moored mines of the clearance allotted to Britain by the end of November. In many of the minefields, the mines are very shallow, and therefore are dangerous to the sweepers, who can only attack them with theoretical safety on the rise of the tide and in calm weather. Even with every precaution, accidents occasionally occur, but the spirit of the men is as splendid as ever. The "total requirements of volunteers for the minesweeping service have now practically been completed; but there are still some signalmen required. Several officers and men have gone to the Mediterranean, where it is possible for the merchant ships to trade.

British moored mines still exist off Belgian, Danish, Dutch, German, and Norwegian coasts, and, of course, within the Baltic. British minesweepers are at work in Norway and in Holland, and the United States Navy is now collecting a force to clear the large minefield which they laid between the Orkneys and Norway.

Drifting mines will continue to be prevalent until all the moored mines are swept. The moored mines break away in gales and drift very quickly in all sorts of directions according to winds and tides. When drifting, however, they do not constitute anything like the danger one would imagine, and the losses of ships by hitting drifting mines is remarkably small. The bow wave of a vessel appears to turn the mine from impact, and the chance of hitting a drifting mine is infinitesimal. Most of these drifting mines find their way to the Dutch, Danish, German, and Norwegian coasts, but in strong easterly winds we get a few on our coast.

There are 600 officers and 14,000 men now busy in clearing up the mines, and these consist entirely of volunteers, nearly 90 per cent. of whom are the old minesweepers regarded so highly in the war. Upwards of 100,000 mines have been laid in the North Sea during the war, and it will be realised that a large number of these "charms" sunk without exploding, although every effort is made to explode mines rather than sink them. These sunken mines are in some cases still dangerous, and constitute a danger to fishing vessels, who may pick them up in their trawls, with the result that they sometimes explode when the trawl is being hauled in.

Endeavour has been made to render these mines innocuous, as far as possible, by "harrowing" the bottom with a special kind of sweep, but owing to the enormous expanse of ground to be covered, it is not possible to carry this out universally. An apparatus has, however, now been invented, which, although it reduces to a certain extent, the amount of fish which are caught in a trawl, prevents mines from entering it. Unfortunately, for the former reason it is not generally possible amongst fishermen.

"GLORIOUS BEER"

For malt does more than Milton can To reconcile God's ways to man.

Beer is very much in the public mouth just now. Well, not exactly in it; but the public, the publicans, the brewers, and the Government are in unison as to the matter of its importance. It is all a question of specific gravity. It is the want of specific gravity that leads to profanity.

Small beer is the last word in feeble hops. There is a legend in Hampshire of a grenadier who caught his death by drinking it. You may tell that story to the marines—and the marines will probably swallow it. What they and ordinary laymen will not do is to swallow contentedly the grenadier's death-draught.

The beer tradition is older than England. From the remotest ages men have lived and thrived on it. A beer made from malt, or red barley (which has more local colour to it) was mentioned in Egyptian writings as early as the fourth Egyptian dynasty. That beer was the real right thing. Papyrus of the time of Sesostris I. allude to a person who had too much of it, that human old record makes one's mouth water.

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE.

The Greeks learned from the Egyptians how to brew beer, but neither the Greeks nor the Romans had much opinion of it. They called it a barbarian drink, because it was consumed by the Germans. No one, at any time, has ever had much impression of lager beer outside Prussia and the English garden cities.

The Britons and the Saxons were great hands at brewing. It was one of the many good things communicated to them by the Romans. At the time of Henry II, beer was a universal drink in England, and the monasteries excelled in ales.

The Abbots of Burton, thanks to the properties of the Burton waters, turned out a superior brand. In 1520 Burton beer began to be sold in London, at "Ye Penelope" in Gray's Inn-lane.

Right up until the time of the Stuarts beer and ale were the only drinks for the people. Samuel Pepys drank a cup of tea out of curiosity, but there is no further mention of it in his diary.

With good Queen Anne coffee and tea were established as beverages of elegance for the ladies. The gentry, for the most part, stuck to their claret.

Many people trace the alleged declaration of England to the introduction of mineral waters in Victorian days. Certainly better songs have been written about malt than about elder. There is no hypocrisy of "swipes," but there is a gathering chorus of condemnation. It has reached even the altar of Mr. Bonar Law.

A Beauty Gift For Your Hair.

"HARLEN'S HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

NO woman in the world possesses as her natural birthright such exquisitely fine hair as the British woman. With proper care it becomes, instead, the very crown of her charm and beauty. Under the treatment of "Harlen's Hair-Drill" everyone can possess this crowning beauty, and can assure herself of the truth of this declaration by self demonstration, free of expense.

A Free Trial Outfit is now ready for your acceptance. No longer therefore, is there any necessity of excuse for anyone not to prove by personal experience how "Harlen's Hair-Drill" causes the hair to grow in health and beauty.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HAIR WRITE NOW.

If by the expenditure of a little time—just about two minutes daily—it is possible to acquire real hair health and beauty, surely it is fair to write over on a separate sheet a single moment in taking the first step to secure it.

"I have been struggling with my hair all this time, and it seems almost more than I can do."

"I had the same difficulty as you, but after a few weeks' use of 'Harlen's Hair-Drill'—you see the result—straight, fresh and lustrous, and, moreover, sure to grow."

FREE TO YOU



Send your 10 words only and you will receive a free trial outfit of "Harlen's Hair-Drill" and a copy of the "Harlen's Hair-Drill" booklet. No money or stamps required. Name and address only.

SEND TO: HARLEN'S HAIR-DRILL, 10, LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LITTLE GIRL'S FACE A SIGHT

Spots Spread All Over Her. Cuticura Healed.

"My little girl had a very bad back, head, and face. The trouble started like little spots and then spread all over her, and I had to cut half her hair off. It used to irritate her so, we had to tie gloves on her hands, and her face was a sight."

"Nothing did her any good until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using one cake of Soap and one tin of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Fisher, 11, Ripley Rd., Swindon, Wilts., Eng.

If you have a poor complexion, improve it by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Son, Ltd., 27, Chanterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

1919



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Nature intended your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and nourishes the hair becomes deficient, the hair will become dull, dry, and brittle. It will fall out at the ends and prematurely fall out. If you want to make it beautiful, you must mix into the scalp.

which flows quickly to the roots and affects the nourishment essential to the growth of luxuriant hair. Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, or Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid cheap, spurious imitations.

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1919

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It's made right.
To write right.
That's why it's the most popular Fountpen.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
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The medicinal extracts from which Mother Seigel's Syrup is compounded are derived from more than ten varieties of roots, barks and herbs. Combined as these extracts are in this popular digestive remedy, the Syrup will enable you to digest what you eat and to obtain new stores of health and vigour. In tens of thousands of cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved effective in permanently banishing digestive troubles even when they have been of long standing. It is because this famous remedy acts directly on the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—that it is so successful in restoring good digestion and good health to untold thousands.

REMOVES

Indigestion and all the troubles which result from it. It is because this famous remedy acts directly on the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—that it is so successful in restoring good digestion and good health to untold thousands. If you suffer, put it to the test after your next meal.

INDIGESTION AND STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins



Head and Shoulders above the Ordinary is

JOHNNIE WALKER

The distinctive palate-persuading flavour of "Johnnie Walker" is due to its high quality, absolute purity and perfect maturity. To safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed the same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
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20,000 DOCTORS

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PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vida Loucat.

SIGNATURE OF THE PEACE TREATY.

GREAT CEREMONY.
(FROM PERSPECTIVE LONDON.)

VERSAILLES, July 28th. The signature of the terms of peace in the "Hall of Mirrors" at Versailles today marks the close of an epoch as clearly and as certainly as did Wolsey's great puppet show of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The Cardinal ended the Middle Ages only to inaugurate the hazardous regime of the balance of power in Europe. To-day we have put that all behind us as a thing dead and out-of-date, and we look forward to a new dispensation—a federation of the world.

And yet there was no sense of rejoicing to-day in the Galerie des Glaces; there was scarcely even a deep feeling of relief. Only the night before last the President of the United States had well said that whatever had been accomplished, there remained still more to do. The work still to be done is, indeed, greater than that which has been done. By that work which the three Great Powers have completed they have deliberately laid up for themselves unending and unrelenting work, watchfulness, and anxiety for the next fifteen years.

Long before the appointed hour the delegates and guests began to assemble in the Galerie des Glaces, and from the first one noticed a different mood from that in which the presentations of the terms to Germany and Austria took place. There were indeed the same greetings, many of the delegates having returned specially from visits to London or elsewhere for this last scene, but a sense of the importance of the moment hushed the low murmuring of conversation. It seemed almost impossible to believe that after these weary years of warfare and weary months of Conference the end was not only in sight, but was going to take place before them within an hour or so. Probably there was no one there among all those present who was not impressed by the most obvious thought of the occasion, the many scenes and many great men who had been reflected in those glasses for an hour or two of a year or two, and then had passed out of existence to make room for others as important, as splendid, and perhaps as transitory.

The three leaders of the Conference sat in the same order as on previous occasions. Over the face of Clemenceau there was perhaps a shade of tired satisfaction. One felt that he will regard his life's work as done when he lays the pen down. There was not on the face of President Wilson any confession of weariness, though perhaps the strange light of the gallery added a touch of cynicism to the sculptured smile. And last of all there was David Lloyd George, representative of the British Empire, and, in some degree, the man on whom the heaviest burden has been laid of all the delegates. He seemed less inclined to talk than usual, but there was the same quiet confidence in his eyes. Except Clemenceau, there was no man present who was able to take the great ceremony of peace-making with such complete or such well-assumed indifference.

On the last occasion on which the Conference and the enemy had faced each other there was a long delay. Not so on this occasion. Only a few minutes elapsed before the head of the German delegation appeared in the doorway and halted a moment and bowed to the Allies. It was remarked at once that the Conference did not rise to its feet to receive the Germans.

ARRIVAL OF GERMANS. Herr Müller was the first to come in through the great southern door in the mirrored wall leading from the Hall of Peace. He, his companion, Johann Bell, and the interpreters and secretaries, were unfamiliar figures to the Peace Conference, and for that reason this first meeting with their enemies on such an occasion of high ceremonial was a severe trial to their steadiness. But, tired men as they were after their long night journey, with an ordeal before them that greater men than they had been afraid to face, they bowed gravely to the Allies and walked firmly to their seats. They took their places at the high table, sitting by themselves on the inside of the E—to the left of the President and at some distance from him. They had given their own and their country's word, and they were accorded places as equals once more among the representatives of the civilised world, or they were to be accorded this honour in a few moments. They had come in through the gardens not through the Court of Honour, and had been escorted up the wooden staircase in the southern arm of the chateau. They were to go out from the palace by the marble staircase with the other delegates.

We did not know certainly whether the President of the Conference was going to speak or not. When the subject was first mooted, he had expressed himself against the suggestion with his accustomed vigour, and it might well be that the events of the last few days had reinforced his determination. But we did not know whether, on the other hand, those events had convinced him that to speak on this solemn and final moment was his duty. We were not long left in doubt. The familiar figure rose almost at once with the words, "La séance est ouverte." He then went on to say that the copy of the Treaty specially printed for the ceremony of the signature was identical with the 200 copies printed and distributed to the previous German delegation. The signature would now take place, and would be regarded as a solemn undertaking on the part of each Power to fulfil its conditions loyally and faithfully.

THE FIRST SIGNATURES. Then the executive ceremony of the day began. Mr. William Martin brought forward the special copy of the Treaty, printed with wide and rubricated margins on Japanese vellum—which is to remain in Paris as the authentic record of the great settlement—and laid it on

the central table. The Germans at once rose and signed it, and the three subsidiary treaties. There was no delay, and it was remarked by many that the German delegation looked merely relieved when the ceremony was over. Then, in turn, the Americans, the British and the French came round the table and signed the Treaty. It was interesting to note the way in which the Great Three went through the critical moment of the life of each. The President of the United States smiled and signed. M. Clemenceau signed his name with the pen presented to him by the "Lost Provinces" of France, and for a second he closed his eyes. It was no unworthy "Nunc Dimittis" that must have sung itself through his mind in that brief space. Mr. Lloyd George wrote his name without the ghost of an expression crossing his face. If there were any man present who knew, his thought it was only Mr. Lloyd George himself. Two other volumes, containing the protocol and the Polish annex were similarly signed by the three chief delegates, each on one of the four tables placed for the purpose, beside which the long procession of signatories began and continued for twenty-five minutes. The Rhineland annex, which affects few of the Powers, was signed by them at the main table. There was not much of interest in this formal ceremony, though one after another of the great figures of the Conference rose in turn to pledge his country to the observance of the great pact. It was the crowning hour of the Conference, and one could not help remembering its long, slow course—long, but filled every moment with hard work and harder tasks of decision and reconciliation slow, but very sure. What ever may happen in the course of the next few months or years, the future progress of the world must inevitably run in large measure along the course indicated in this Treaty. This enormous reconstitution of the earth, hammered out by the sweat of justice and the hard business instincts of the greater men, and tempered by their ideals, humanity, and hope.

The ceremony did not take nearly so long as was expected. In fact, the friendly signing of names on interchanging agenda papers before the session opened took much more time. Among the nominal correspondents for the French Press were half a score of the best-known litterateurs in France, and on the seats reserved for distinguished visitors there was a summary of all France, and no bad representation of the rest of the Allies. The scene rapidly lost its orderly dignity, and conversation was general from one end of the gallery to the other. The aeroplane that had soared overhead while Clemenceau was speaking returned while the procession of signatories was still using the same gold pen, and the indelible ink that the Chef du Protocol had provided.

TO THE SURPRISE OF EVERYONE present, the last delegate had made his three signatures by a quarter to four, and the great work was over. M. Clemenceau then rose again and formally declared that peace had become an accomplished fact, and that the séance was closed. Instantly a salvo of guns fired from the Swiss basin beyond the Orangerie, announced the achievement of peace to the scores and hundreds of thousands who were waiting all round the chateau and thronging the roadside half way back to Paris. The supreme moment was received in a burst of prolonged cheering that must have been heard for miles. The thin police cordons in the grounds were broken through in half a hundred places, and everyone embraced his neighbour for sheer joy. The great fountains of Versailles rumbled for a moment, choked, and then leapt upwards into the full silver glory that they had never shown for fifty-nine months of war. Looking down from the windows of the Galerie des Glaces, the crowd in the gardens was like a great black carpet streaked with blue, where soldiers had lost all dressing and control, and mingled happily with the delighted crowd. All were waiting to greet the protagonists of the great drama on the first and greatest act of which the curtain had just fallen.

The Germans left the chateau first. As they got into their motor-cars and drove away there was no hostile demonstration, though much interest was shown in the personality of the two men who had come to make the great renunciation on behalf of the defeated enemy. But these were not those that the crowd wished and determined to honour. The cry that has rung in the streets of Paris for many months, "Clemenceau!" with an ever-increasing accent on the last syllable, was now heard from the throats of the specially invited thousands of the population of Paris and Versailles. There was no affection of misunderstanding in the vociferous demand. The "Tiger" came forward and stood facing the excited mass. He bowed his acknowledgment, and remained for a moment bareheaded in the afternoon light. It was such a moment as it had been given no Frenchman to live through for a hundred years. Perhaps, never in all the known history of man has there been so crowded a minute of glorious life. But there was no loss of dignity or restraint in the deeply-cut face of the man who has saved France only by the hopes of man. From underneath his shaggy eyebrows he gazed down almost thoughtfully at the cheering multitude for a few moments, and then turned back into the gallery.

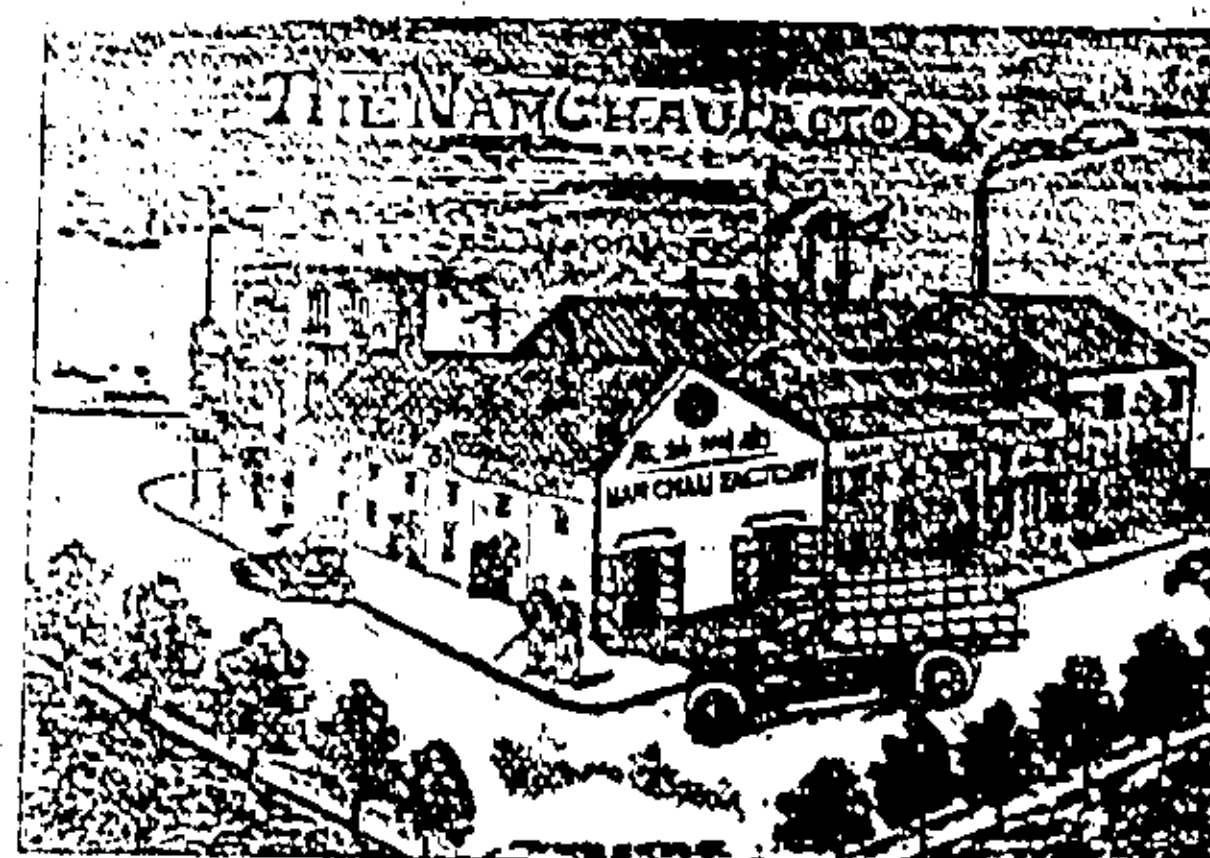
But the crowd would not be denied. So Clemenceau led the way and descended to the ground floor, and walked out among his people followed closely by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. They did not know what they were in for. The three men linked arms, and it was as well they did for they at once became the centre of a seething maelstrom of humanity, screaming, cheering, shouting, and struggling at all costs to get within sight and within reach of the Great Three. If ever men were mobbed they

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

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Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 25, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers.

Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the Manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these Cigars are so popular.

Some of the shapes kept in stock:

Monte Carlo, Fancy Tales, Ministros, Monarcas, Imperiales, Perfectos, Estrellas, Reina Maria, Especiales.

AT LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MOTOR BOATS

built under European supervision with the very best materials, and fitted with the following reliable Motors

CAILLE-PEERLESS-SCRIPPS.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
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1-2, Canton Road, Kowloon—Phone K41.

were. "Watching the heaving and staggering progress from above it seemed almost impossible that the trio should ever make their way in safety to where the automobiles of the Council were waiting. It was a snail's progress, but luckily those who were actually in touch with the three defended them as best they could. It took ten minutes for the 200 yards or so to be crossed, and even at the door of the motor there would have been more friendly danger if fifteen or twenty soldiers had not come to the rescue. All three got into the same car, but even that for a moment did not avail them much. At last the chauffeur in desperation crawled

forward, and a lane was reluctantly left through which the big car, limpeted with seven or eight joy-riders, ambled off through the crowd. Once free, it turned sharply to the right, and drove rapidly away from the scene of still roaring enthusiasm.

M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and President Wilson characteristically enough left this scene of frantic excitement to resume work then and there, in the annex to the Chateau where the election of the Presidents of the French Republic takes place. After an hour and a half's work they returned to Paris. Daily Telegraph.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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(JULIEN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUIYU"	On 2nd Sept. D'light
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HOIPOH	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept. D'light
WINEHAW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE-Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY,	31st Aug. at Noon.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	2nd Sept. at 1 P.M.
"BAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	5th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KAI, KANSAI and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	10th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	22nd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	8th Sept.	26th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
—25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.
KATOH MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU	Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.
IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 A.M.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Oct. at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 31st Sept. at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU	Wednesday, 3rd September.
SHIDZUKA MARU	Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 A.M.
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKABA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager
Telephone Nos. 322 & 323

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBILLA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	33,000	Oct. 28th.

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	16,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.
and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager
1 King's Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 28th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA
HAIPHONG, SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID, SUZEE,
PORT SAID

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* SHANGHAI ... S.S. "BATAVIA" ... On or about 31st Aug.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU ... Monday, 1st September
ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
TACOMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BURMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
SHISEN MARU ... Monday, 1st September

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, R. M. and ADELAIDE.
LUZON MARU ... Beginning October

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
CANADA MARU ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
AMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 31st Aug. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
10,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Nov. 1st Sept. 11th. Oct. 1st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. HUTTEN, Freight and Passenger Agent,
105 House Street,
Tel. 1843.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Hermelin	30th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Suiyao	30th Aug.
JAPAN	Ayo Maru	30th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Chenai	31st Aug.
EUROPE via SUEZ	Honghai	31st Aug.
EUROPE	Batavia	31st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA and JAPAN	Empress of Russia	31st Aug.
BOMBAY	Shiraga Maru	1st Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China	Pak Wo	Saturday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Pyrrhus	Saturday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, and *San Francisco	West Coast	Saturday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shan Shing Chongshing	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
*Straits	Van Wazwick	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Amoy	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Amoy	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 30th Aug., at 5 p.m.		
Swatow	Cornelius	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Canada Maru	Monday, 1st, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Choywan	Monday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyao	Monday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Hoikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaiyong	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	Langchow	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinabau	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenai	Tuesday, 2nd, 6.00 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Eastern	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.45 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 4th, 9.45 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kuichow	Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 5th, Noon

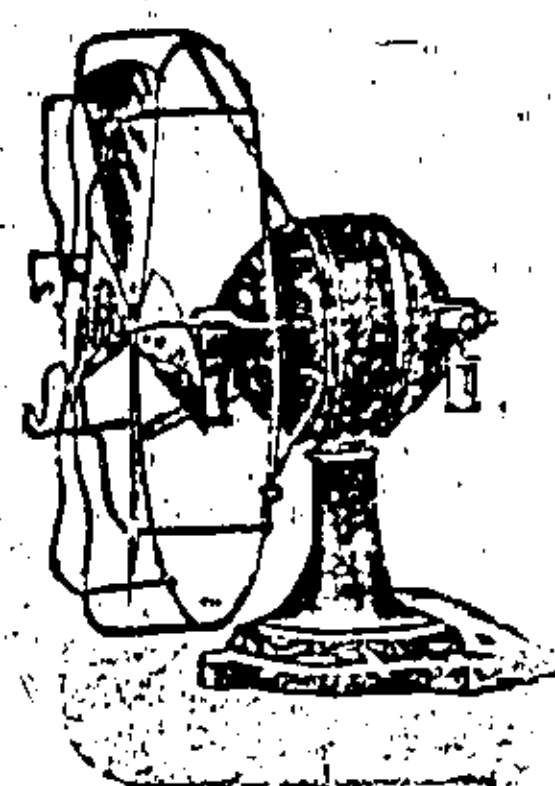
*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



Prepare for the warm weather and send your fan in to be oiled and cleaned. A new stock of the latest models due to arrive shortly.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP.

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on August 31st, at 10 a.m. to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEY
Available for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Jaundice, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 5s., including Chinese, or post free. Dr. Leclerc, M.D., 20, Haverstock Road, N.W., London, England. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue de Valenciennes; New York, 90, Broadway; Toronto, 174, Queen St. W.; Sydney, 174, Queen St. W.; Melbourne, 174, Queen St. W.; Auckland, 174, Queen St. W.; Wellington, 174, Queen St. W.; India, B. & A. P. & Co., Calcutta.

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TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOD, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.
Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for consignments indicated.
KEYMER, SON & CO.
(Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

DATE	PRICE
August 30th.	
Telegraphic Transfer	4-1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	4-1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4-1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4-1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4-1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4-1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	690
Credit, at 4 months' sight	690
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	85 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	87 1/2
ON HONGKONG	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON BOMBAY	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	170 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	173 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand	173 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	210 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	nom.
ON HAIPHONG	
On demand	35 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	4.50
OLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tin	\$2.100
NEW SILVER, per oz.	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	Per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents piece	\$0.50 Premium.
Hongkong...10	1.40 "
Canton.....20	5.35 "
Canton.....10	0.00 Discount.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FILED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 2nd 1919. 10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, (TAIWAN GOV.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 27,500,000
Reserve Funds	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsan, Kagi, Kapien, Keelung, Fusan, Shichiku, Makung, Taidin, Tainan, Takow, Tamshui, Tolyen.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS, BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager. Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. 162

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	Yen 2,000,000.00
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Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ping, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shau, Mr. Wong Yung Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—KAN TONG PO.

Assist. Manager:—LI TAO FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 30 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

For 42 months at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

For 54 months at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

For 66 months at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For 78 months at the rate of 9 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

For 90 months at the rate of 10 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.

For 102 months at the rate of 11 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 108 months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

For 114 months at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 120 months at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.

For 126 months at the rate of 13 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 132 months at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

For 138 months at the rate of 14 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 144 months at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 75,000,000

PAID UP F. 37,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000)

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Peroutte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Vladivostok, Canton.

RANKERS:

In FRANCE: Sociétés Générales pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. 163

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	755,700

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

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Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Branches: Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

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Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Branches: Calcut